SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

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OF THE

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1857-1858.

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COONOOR, 30TH JULY 1858.

No. 609.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,

Director of Public Instruction.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Annual Report of the Medical College Council and reports on the examination of the Primary Medical School established in November last, together with the papers noted in the margin, having reference to the changes proposed last year in the course of instruction of the Students of the College.

Letter from the Committee of Examiners to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th June 1857.

Ditto. from the Secretary to the Medical College Council to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd July 1857.

Ditto. from the Adjutant General of the Army to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th October 1857.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction to the Medical College Council, dated 12th November 1857.

Letter from the Committee of Examiners to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th December 1857.

Letters from the Secretary to the Medical College Council to the Director of Public Instruction, dated respectively, the 14th January and 1st April 1858.

Report by Mr. Kellie on the Primary Medical School, dated 7th July 1858.

Letters from the Committee for the Examination of the Primary Medical School, dated respectively the 10th and 12th July 1858.

Ditto. from Doctor Evans, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd May 1858.

Ditto. from Doctor Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated May 1858.

2. The report of the College Council is not, on the whole, favorable. They state that the conduct of the students, during the past Session, has been characterized by much carelessness and irregularity, which they attribute to three causes,

1st. The extreme youth of many of the students.

2nd. The premature removal, to appointments in the Public Service, of a large number of students who had not gone through the prescribed course of instruction.

3rd. The number of subjects the students were required to study

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3. The first of these causes, it appears to me, may be obviated in future by passing a rule to the effect that no student, whether European, East Indian or Native, shall be admitted into the College under the age of 17 years, and I beg to recommend that this rule be sanctioned.

4. The second cause to which the College Council attribute the carelessness and irregularity of the students during the past Session, *viz.*, the premature removal of many students after only two years' Collegiate instruction, and the encouragement thus afforded to an idea on the part of those now in the College that their future employment would be necessitated by the requirements of the Service, irrespectively of their own exertions while under instruction, was perhaps unavoidable. It originated, as the Government are aware, in the pressing demand for Medical Subordinates to supply the places of those who were sent to Bengal to meet the exigencies of the Public Service in that Presidency. It doubtless has had, and is calculated to have, a most prejudicial effect in unsettling the minds of the students, and is a measure which should only be resorted to on the most urgent grounds.

5. The number of subjects which the students were required to study and which is said to have operated injuriously in distracting their attention is, I would observe, but little in excess of the usual course. In the scheme submitted to Government with my letter of the 26th August last, which was framed by the Council, and was adopted on their recommendation with the view of meeting the exigencies of the Public Service, by enabling the then 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Medical Apprentices to complete their studies in three years. Materia Medica was added to the Curriculum for the 1st year, and Medical Jurisprudence to that for the 3rd year. Organic Chemistry, however, which had previously entered into the 2nd year's course was omitted from that course, and the study of Chemistry was limited to the 1st year. I have now suggested to the Council that the 1st year students, both Medical Apprentices and Native Medical Pupils, should, as recommended by Dr. Van Someren, be relieved from attending the Lectures on Materia Medica, and that the study of that subject should be reserved for the 2nd year; that the Native Medical Pupils should also be relieved from attending the Lectures on Physiology and on Ophthalmic Surgery, so much instruction as is absolutely requisite in Physiology being imparted in the course of Lectures on Anatomy; and that, for the present, the instruction of Military students of both classes in Medical Jurisprudence should be discontinued.

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6. The annual Examination was conducted by a Committee of Medical officers unconnected with the College, the Director General of the Medical Department being the President. Their report, which consists merely of two tabular statements, will be found in the Appendix to the Report of the College Council. The result of the examination of the several classes appears, on the whole, to have been more satisfactory than might have been expected from the remarks of the Professors. The Committee state that the stipendiary students of the 4th year and the Native Medical Pupils of the 2nd year " on the whole made a fair " appearance. The 4th year stipendiary students answered very fairly " in the practice of Medicine, well in Surgery, fairly in Midwifery. " The lads, who had only attended one course on diseases of the eye, " knew little or nothing, while those who had attended two courses " answered well. In Chemistry, the majority of the class answered " hesitatingly, but a few of them very well. The 2nd year students on " Anatomy and Physiology answered very well. On Midwifery, Sur- " gery and diseases of the eye fairly."

7. The Medical Apprentices of the 1st year are reported to have " made a creditable appearance, answering very well in Botany and Ma- " teria Medica, moderately well in Chemistry and very well in Anatomy." The Native Medical Pupils of the first year " did not answer well in " Anatomy or Physiology, but those in the 1st Section of the Class " did well in Surgery."

8. The written exercises of the stipendiary students are said to have been " written in a manner that reflected credit on the students."

9. Eight Candidates presented themselves for diplomas, of whom four were second Dressers, two stipendiary students, one a Lane Scholar and one a private student. Of these six passed with great credit.

10. The result of the first examination of Candidates for the diploma was less satisfactory. Of seven who presented themselves, only one passed.

11. The College Council, at the conclusion of their report, again draw attention to the great want of additional rooms for lectures and other purposes. They specially advert to the great inconvenience which is felt from the want of a reading room for the students. " During the intervals between the different lectures, the students have no " place for study. Much valuable time is thus lost and the necessity " for an increase to the building cannot be too strongly urged."

12. The Primary Medical School was opened on the 1st November last. The reasons for its establishment are thus stated in the an-

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nual report submitted by Mr. Kellie, under whose superintendence it has been conducted. " It having been found impossible to procure a " sufficient number of well educated native lads for the subordinate " branch of the Medical Service, and also from it having been observed " that the majority of the native pupils belonging to the Medical Col- " lege were unable to benefit by instruction communicated solely by " lectures, from their imperfect acquaintance with the English language, " it was proposed to meet the above difficulty by establishing a Pri- " mary Medical School, introducing the tutorial method of teaching, " and endeavouring, by this mode of tuition, to impart an elementary " knowledge of their profession to the boys, while at the same time " every effort was made to extend their acquaintance with the English " language."

" It was believed that by such a system of teaching, conducted by " one in the position of a school master, much valuable information " might be imparted to even imperfectly educated lads, and that the " pupils after one year's attendance at the school, would in many res- " pects be well fitted for receiving, by means of lectures, scientific " instruction at the Medical College."

13. The number of students has been limited to fifty, of whom forty are considered by Mr. Kellie to be qualified for promotion into the Medical College. The course of instruction has embraced the English language, Arithmetic and Geography, the names of medicines, their properties and doses, and the names of diseases, with an outline of their symptoms and treatment, the elements of Anatomy and Physiology, and practical instruction in the duties which usually devolve on a Dresser. For this latter purpose they have attended regularly at the Vepery Hospital, and have there been taught to compound and exhibit medicines, to bandage and dress ulcers, &c.

14. At my request they have been lately examined by a Committee formed from among the Professors of the Medical College, copies of whose reports are annexed. Mr. Shaw and Dr. Mayer, who conducted the examination in English, Arithmetic, Geography and Anatomy, consider that with reference to the attainments of the pupils on admission and to the short time they have been under instruction, " their " general progress is very satisfactory and promises well for the future, " while it speaks strongly in favor of the pains and assiduity bestowed " on them by their teachers." Mr. Blacklock and Dr. VanSomeren, " conducted the examination in Physiology, Materia Medica and in the practical duties of a Dresser. Their report is as follows. " We have

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" much pleasure in recording our very high opinion of the excellence " of the mental and manual training which these lads have received, " and of the remarkable progress they have made in all the most neces- " sary parts of a Dresser's knowledge in the very short period of eight " months' tuition. We found they had an excellent practical knowledge " of Osteology, as evidenced by their clear exposition of the Anatomy " of those very difficult, and, to a beginner, forbidding bones, the tem- " poral and sphenoid. Their knowledge of the elements of Physiology " was good, judging by their replies to questions on the proximate " principles of the animal body, and the circulation of the blood. In " Materia Medica their replies were very intelligent, as was their " knowledge of the method pursued, and precautions attended to, in " the practice of vaccination. They were much less certain in their " replies to questions on the symptoms and treatment of diseases; but " they possessed what is of considerable value to pupils commencing " service in Hospitals,—they clearly understood the meanings of the " technical names of diseases as laid down in our Medical code. Band- " aging and the application of various fractures and wound contracting " apparatus were the last and most practical subjects on which they " were examined, and they evinced in these a degree of manual skill " and good common and surgical sense such as is rarely to be met with " among Native Medical Pupils some years in College. Of course we " did not expect them to have any but a very superficial knowledge of " the nature of the accidents which require such appliances. What we " had to determine was, how far they could be trusted to apply ordi- " nary surgical apparatus under duly qualified surgical authority; and " we were satisfied that they were fully equal to undertaking this branch " of subordinate duty with pleasure to a Medical superior and comfort " to a patient.

" In conclusion, we desire to express our conviction that the pre- " liminary training these lads have received has been of most essential " service in fitting them either for studying with ease and certainty of " good progress in the Medical College, or for immediate employment in " practical subordinate duties in the Hospitals; and we would respect- " fully venture to recommend that the Medical College Council be re- " quested to determine whether or not all Medical Apprentices and " Pupils should be subjected to the same preliminary training, before " being sent to the College."

15. The foregoing opinion is very encouraging, and would seem to show that a school of this character is well adapted to provide useful subordinates for employment in Hospitals.

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16. I will now proceed to review the correspondence which has taken place during the past year with reference to the course of instruction most suitable for Military Medical students, and a part of which is appended to this letter. It will be in the recollection of His Lordship in Council that the Committee of Examiners, in their report on the annual examination held in April 1857, recorded their opinion that the course of study prescribed for the Native Medical Pupils and Medical Apprentices was unnecessarily high and unsuitable to their future position and prospects in the service. A similar opinion was subsequently expressed by Major General Beresford, then Commanding the Army, and more recently by His Excellency the present Commander-in-Chief. In my letter forwarding the report of the Committee of Examiners and the Annual Report of the Medical College Council for 1856-57, I stated that I was not then prepared to offer any definite opinion on the subject, and that I had applied to the Committee for a more detailed statement of their views and of the grounds upon which, in each of the several branches of instruction, they considered that the course should be reduced. I at the same time called upon the College Council for their opinion on the general question of the instruction of Military Students with special reference to the suggestions made by the Committee of Examiners.

See Enclosure No. II.

17. The correspondence which ensued is reviewed at length in my proceedings of the 12th November last, from which it will be seen that no little difference of opinion prevailed among the authorities concerned, as to the course of instruction best calculated to fit the subordinate grades of the Military Service for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving on them. The Committee of Examiners proposed to omit, as separate subjects, four of the subjects which had been hitherto taught, namely, Botany, Inorganic Chemistry, Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, and to include so much information on these subjects as is requisite in such of the more strictly professional subjects, as have the nearest affinity to them respectively. The College Council proposed to retain Botany, Inorganic Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence as separate courses, but in the case of Military students to omit Organic Chemistry and Military Surgery. Both the Council and the Committee of Examiners included Midwifery and the diseases of women and children in their respective schemes.

18. While the correspondence was in progress I was furnished* by Government, with a copy of the Adjutant General's letter of the 19th September, in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed his opinion that, if the present system of education in

*Extract Minutes of Consultation under date the 16th October 1857, No. 1477.

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the Medical College was not modified as regards Military students, serious consequences might ensue from that Institution failing to meet the demands of the Army, and his concurrence in the view expressed by Lieutenant-General Beresford that the education of Military students at the Medical College should receive a more practical turn; or, as was subsequently intimated to me in the Adjutant General's letter of the 29th October, that the instruction of Military Medical students should be confined to Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and the practice of Medicine, to the exclusion of Chemistry, Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, and that their instruction in the first four named branches should be more by practical demonstration than by lectures. No allusion was made to Midwifery or to the diseases of women and children or Ophthalmic Surgery, but it was to be inferred that his Excellency proposed to exclude these subjects, except in so far as they might be included in the instruction given on Medicine and Surgery.

19. It appeared to me, after a careful consideration of the three propositions which I had before me, that the course of instruction indicated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would be quite sufficient to impart as much theoretical knowledge as is requisite for the efficient performance of the duties devolving on the great majority of the Military Medical subordinates, for all in fact who are not employed in independent charges. The course, I observed, as His Excellency proposed to restrict it, was the same as that which was given in the Medical School while that Institution was under the exclusive management of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital. It is not very much in advance of that which is now given in the Primary Medical School under Mr. Kellie's charge.

20. But it seemed extremely doubtful whether the course of instruction indicated would prove sufficient for the efficient performance of the duties devolving on Medical subordinates of the higher grades, or for any who might be placed in independent charges, and who, liable as they are at any moment to be called upon to act entirely on their own responsibility and without any other aid than the preparation they have received from their College training and from private study and practice, stand in need of as full and complete a course of instruction in the principles and practice of their profession as it is possible to afford to them.

21. It was clear from the correspondence which has taken place on the subject that the opinions which have recently been broached in regard to the unduly scientific character of the instruction imparted to

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the Military Medical students might be attributed to two causes: 1st, the admission into the higher grades of the Medical Service of persons who have been educated at the Medical College, but who it is said are not fitted, either by their general education or by their social habits and position, for the situations in which they are placed;

2nd. The difficulty which has been of late experienced in supplying the demands of the Public Service for Medical subordinates of an inferior grade and who are wanted for employment on duties not requiring any considerable amount of professional or scientific knowledge.

22. The remedy for the first of these two evils, it appeared to me was not to reduce the standard of education below what might be considered desirable for the efficiency of Medical subordinates eligible for employment in responsible situations, but either to abandon the system of competitive examinations under which Assistant Surgeons are now appointed to the service of the East India Company, or so to arrange the standard of those examinations, as to exclude all persons who may not have received a liberal as well as a professional education.

23. And with the view of removing the difficulty which is at present experienced in providing an adequate number of Medical subordinates, for employment in hospitals, I suggested that some more marked line should be drawn than at present exists between those classes of Medical subordinates who are eligible for independent charges, and who may at any time be entrusted with duties equally responsible as those devolving upon Commissioned Officers, and those classes who are merely required to act as Assistants in Hospitals, and to perform what may be designated rather as mechanical than as scientific duties under the immediate supervision and control of European Officers.

24. Under the present arrangements of the service, all Medical Officers of the subordinate grades are eligible for detached employment, and consequently the same description of education has to be provided for all. In this respect it seemed to me that some alteration was required, and I suggested that the object in view might be most readily accomplished by abolishing the distinction on the score of birth between the Dresser grade and the Apothecary grade, as was suggested in my letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 23rd August 1856, (a copy of which for convenience of reference is enclosed,) making Europeans, East Indians and Natives indiscriminately eligible for either, confining those employed as

Enclosure No. IV.

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Dressers, whether East Indians or Natives, to the duties of Hospital Assistant, regulating their preliminary education with reference to such duties, and continuing the instruction of Candidates for the Apothecary grade at the standard hitherto in force with perhaps some slight modification.

25. I requested the Medical College Council to favor me with their views as to the feasibility of the above arrangement, and with a scheme of the course of instruction they would propose for each of the two classes of Medical subordinates in the event of its being sanctioned.

26. I also drew their attention to the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the necessity of imparting instruction to the Military Medical students more by practical demonstration than by lectures, and requested them to state to what extent, under the present system, practical demonstration is afforded in each subject. The opinion of the Committee of Examiners as to the feasibility of the proposed formation of a class of Hospital Assistants not eligible for detached duty was, at the same time, called for.

27. The replies of these bodies are contained in the letters from the Secretary to the Medical College Council of the 14th January* and 1st April,* and in that of the Committee of Examiners, dated the 29th December * and received on the 9th February last. They both consider the arrangement which I had suggested for the formation of a separate class of Hospital Assistants to be impracticable. The Committee observe that "the exi-"gencies of the service would never admit of this distinction of having "a class of Hospital Assistants not available for detached duties." They consider that the Curriculum recommended by them for the Apothecaries, grade "is extensive enough for those who may have independent "charges, and that the course laid down for Dressers is desirable in any "description of Hospital Assistant who would be really useful to the "Regimental Surgeon, a subordinate who may be required to attend "emergently in cases until the arrival of the Surgeon and whose duty it "is especially to attend the families and followers in the Lines." The College Council observe that "the requirements as regards Medical "attendants in this country are very peculiar, and cannot be met by "the same arrangements as are found to work well in England. It must "at all times be borne in mind that the illness or unavoidable absence "of the Surgeon of a Station or Regiment may, and very often does, "cause the treatment of important cases to devolve upon Medical sub-

* Enclosure No. II,

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" ordinates, and it does not seem possible any arrangements can be sug-
" gested whereby this can be entirely avoided."

28. In the face of the above objections emanating from some of the most experienced and able Officers in the Medical Department, I cannot of course press the suggestion which I had made, but I am bound to say that I am not convinced by the reasons which have been assigned in support of those objections. It is no doubt desirable in the Medical, as well as in every other profession, that every member of it should, as far as possible, be qualified for the discharge of any duty which may devolve on him, and it no doubt would be a great advantage if, whenever the European Medical Officer was absent, the Dresser were competent to supply his place, but the question, it appears to me, is not so much what is desirable as what is feasible; whether, with reference to the salaries which the Government are able to offer to the lower grades of their Medical subordinates, and considering the great difficulty which exists in inducing tolerably educated persons to enter the service, it is reasonable to expect that any considerable number of those in the lower grades will be really qualified to act by themselves; and, if not, whether it would not be a sounder and wiser policy to abandon the attempt to educate all up to a standard in advance of the duties which the majority will ordinarily be called upon to perform, and to which many will certainly not be able to attain. There is no profession, I imagine, in which a smattering of knowledge is more dangerous than in the Medical, and I cannot help thinking that it would be better and more to the interests of the public service and of the public in general, that there should be a known and understood deficiency of Medical subordinates competent to discharge independent duties than that the attempt to qualify for such duties every Dresser who is admitted into the service should any longer be continued. In the cases adverted to by the Committee of Examiners and by the College Council, it seems to me that it would be preferable that the patient should wait the arrival of the European Surgeon, or that he should be left without treatment altogether, rather than that he should be subjected to the treatment of an ignorant and incompetent practitioner. The Committee of Examiners express their opinion that the course proposed by them for Dressers is desirable in any description of Hospital Assistant. In this course they include Ophthalmic Surgery. It will scarcely be contended that every Hospital Assistant should be competent to treat diseases of the eye.

29. These remarks I merely throw out for consideration and as affording further explanation of my reasons for suggesting the arrange-

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ment to which I have referred. In making them, it is not by any means my intention to pass an indiscriminate condemnation on that branch of the Medical Service to which they more especially refer, namely, the grade of Dressers, many of whom, I am aware, have proved themselves highly useful servants and have done credit to the instruction they have received, whether in the Hospitals or in the College; but it is not to be denied that many of them are very much the reverse, being deficient in that mechanical skill which is essential to the proper performance of the duties which ordinarily devolve on them and in other respects by no means qualified for duties of a higher range. It is also unquestionable that notwithstanding the extension of education of late years, the difficulty of obtaining candidates for the Medical Service (more especially Native candidates) possessing that knowledge of the English language and that mental cultivation which is requisite to enable them to profit by the instruction imparted in the Medical College, is not decreasing.

30. The Committee of Examiners, including the present Director General of the Medical Department, suggest, with the view of meeting this difficulty, that an arrangement be made "by which candidates "should be induced to declare themselves anxious to enter into the "Medical profession at an earlier age than they now do so." They propose that a monthly allowance shall be granted to such candidates while studying in English schools at the Presidency or in the Provinces with the object of qualifying for admission into the Medical College. They also suggest that the tutorial system shall be introduced to a greater extent, than at present, into the College itself, and that the Professors shall examine their classes more frequently than they do at present.

31. The Medical College Council advocate the adoption of a plan for improving the preliminary education of the East Indian Medical Apprentices, somewhat similar to that proposed by the Committee of Examiners with reference to the Native Medical Pupils. They recommend that at some of the principal Hospitals at Madras and at some of the principal Stations in the Provinces, a limited number of European or East Indian youths, between the ages of 15 and 17, entertained under the designation of Medical Volunteers and directed to attend at the Hospital and Civil Dispensary, receiving instruction on two days in each week from the Medical Officer in charge, in the rudiments of Human Osteology, Materia Medica, Surgery and the practice of Medicine, and at the same time prosecuting their studies

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"in a Government or other School, with a view to the attainment of "the greatest practicable amount of English and general education."

32. The Council recommend that after one, or, at the utmost, two years, the Volunteers thus trained shall be examined by the Professors of the Medical College with a view to their admission into that institution, the examination having "reference principally to the aptitude of the students to write from dictation and to their professional "knowledge," but that in the published lists of successful candidates, the order of merit shall be regulated by professional knowledge only, and that with the view of encouraging Medical Officers to pay attention to the instruction of candidates, the name of the Medical Officer under whom each boy has been educated shall be also inserted. It is also proposed that at some of the larger stations, where the number of candidates is likely to exceed six, an Assistant Apothecary shall be attached to the Civil Dispensary to assist the Medical Officer, receiving an allowance of Rupees 25 per mensem as staff salary, and a sum of Rupees 20 for each candidate of his School who shall succeed in his first examination for entrance into the College.

33. The advantages which the Council anticipate from the plan above set forth are as follows:—

1st. That the necessary preliminary education of a large number of candidates for admission into the College will be cotemporaneously carried on.

2nd. That encouragement will be afforded to youths in the Mofussil to enter the profession, inasmuch as during the first two years of the probationary training, they will be able to reside with their parents.

3rd. That an opportunity will be afforded of judging as to the probability of particular candidates proving useful public servants before their admission into the Medical College.

4th. That the candidates will be better prepared for Hospital duties and for undergoing Collegiate instruction and discipline than they are under the present system.

34. The Council recommend that, in the event of this measure being carried out, the course of instruction in the College be limited to three years, and that the Curriculum, submitted on their recommendation in my letter of the 8th September, be permanently adopted.

35. The Council do not assign any reason for confining their proposal to the instruction of European and East-Indian students, but it is unquestionable that if such a measure is necessary in their case, it is still more so in the case of Native Medical pupils, whose qualifications,

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on admission into the College and throughout the Collegiate course, are usually very inferior to those of the East Indian students. Indeed, as far as I am aware, this is the first occasion on which the necessity of making any special provision for the preliminary instruction of East Indian students has been brought forward. It is clear, however, from the reports of the Medical College Council that whatever be the cause, the East Indian students recently admitted into the College have proved as a class, less intelligent and less able to profit by the Professors' lectures than their predecessors. This falling off is brought specially to notice in a letter from Dr. Mayer of the 13th January last, an extract from which is subjoined*. Whatever arrangements therefore may be sanctioned with the view of improving the preliminary education of the Military Medical students, it seems necessary that they should be made applicable to both classes.

36. The course of preparatory instruction which the College Council recommend is to be of two kinds;—professional and literary, the one consisting of attendance at an hospital and of instruction in the elements of certain Medical subjects to be imparted by the European Medical Officer or an Assistant Apothecary, and the other of the study of the English language, Arithmetic and the other branches of knowledge which usually enter into a School course. The main object which

* Extract from Dr. Mayer's letter to the Secretary Medical college Council, dated 13th January 1858.

"I have the honor, through you, to bring to the notice of the College Council the fact "that, as Teacher of Chemistry, I am with the present class of Medical Apprentices at a "greater disadvantage than I have been heretofore, at any former period, inasmuch as "I find it utterly *impossible* to convey to the present class of lads the same amount of in-"struction that I have for six years been in the habit of imparting. I beg most particularly "to assure the Council that no effort on my part has been wanting, on the contrary I have "redoubled my exertions, but, with a few exceptions, all to no purpose. After announcing "a general law and illustrating its operation by experiments without number, as well as by "the Diagrams and Equations on the board; after questioning and explaining again and "again, I find that my efforts are vain. As an instance of what I mean, I will refer to "what passed at this day's Lecture; three several times was a general law explained, illus-"trated by experiment, by equations and by questioning, and yet with some exceptions "neither the law nor the reasoning on it, nor the examples at the close of the Lecture "were understood. This did not occur on one point but on several; it did not occur with "one boy but with many, in fact this absence of knowledge on subjects, practically exem-"plified several times during the lecture, was the rule and not the exception with the class. "I have never found so much difficulty in teaching before. I therefore am compelled to "regard this class as very far inferior to any class that I have heretofore taught,—there "must be evidently a cause for this general inferiority. What this is, appears to me, to "demand the best attention of the College Council; it also seems to me necessary that the "inferiority of the classes of lads now sent to the Medical College should be known to the "Director of Public Instruction and, through him, to Government."

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the Council have in view in proposing that a certain amount of professional instruction shall be combined with the literary instruction which is required, is apparently to familiarize the students with those professional and technical terms which occur in the College lectures, and so to facilitate their understanding of the subject matter of the lectures. The Committee of Examiners do not advert to the necessity of any preliminary professional training, but confine themselves to recommending that candidates for the department shall be induced to prepare for it at an earlier age than they do at present, (the Committee refer exclusively to natives,) and that every effort shall be made to improve their general education and especially their knowledge of the English language. I think it right to draw attention to this difference in the recommendations made by the two Committees, as I am aware that some Medical Officers consider that candidates for admission into the Medical College would be better qualified for entering with profit upon their Collegiate course by a preliminary education purely literary, than by a mixed training of the description recommended by the College Council. It is thought that the professional part of the training is likely to interfere with that which is of more importance at the age at which it is proposed that the candidates shall enter upon their course of preliminary instruction, and that, in all probability, neither will be carried out efficiently.

37. It appears to me that these apprehensions are not altogether without foundation, and that great care will be requisite to prevent any portion of the time, which ought to be given to School instruction, being devoted to attendance at the Hospitals; and in this point of view I am disposed to think that the proposal of the Council to determine the position of candidates, on their admission into the College, by the amount of their professional knowledge, is of very questionable expediency. Both in the preliminary training of the candidates and in their examination for admission into the College, greater stress, I think, should be laid on their general than on their professional attainments. It is, I would submit, a matter of paramount importance that they should possess a good knowledge of the language in which their future professional instruction is to be carried on, and that their reasoning faculties should have been strengthened and enlarged. As compared with this, the amount of professional knowledge they may have picked up in the Hospital is of secondary importance.

38. But I see no reason why, by judicious arrangements, the two objects may not be combined. If four or five hours a day be given to School studies, there will be nothing to prevent the candidate's attendance at the Hospital for one or even two hours in the morning, and there

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can be no question that whatever may be his proficiency in the English language and his general intelligence, an acquaintance with the meaning of professional and technical terms cannot fail to be useful when he enters upon his Collegiate studies. The Hospital atttendance, moreover, will not be without its use in quickening the candidate's habits of observation, in interesting him in his future profession, and in stimulating his desire to fit himself for it by zeal and industry in the prosecution of his School studies. No youth, I take it, becomes the worse scholar from feeling that he has already, in some measure, entered upon the business of life.

39. On these grounds, I beg to recommend the proposition of the College Council for the favorable consideration of Government, and to suggest that fifty Medical Scholarships of Rupees 3 per mensem be sanctioned, to be held at the towns* named by the Council or at any others at which there may be a Government Zillah School or other School of an equal grade in respect of the standard of instruction imparted. I submit herewith a draft† of a General Order setting forth the object with which these scholarships are to be established and the terms on which they are to be held. They should be open equally to youths of European, East Indian, or Native parentage.

40. As regards the instruction of the Military students now in the College, and of those who may be admitted before the arrangements above referred to shall have had time to operate in raising the qualifications of candidates for admission, I would recommend the continuance of the three years' Curriculum now in force, omitting for the present Medical Jurisprudence, confining Materia Medica to the 2nd year, and exempting candidates for the Dresser grade from the lectures on Physiology§ and Ophthalmic Surgery.

41. The revised Curriculum now proposed is entered in the margin. It will, I trust, in a great measure, meet the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Committee of Examiners, and, so far as I

For Medical Apprentices.

1st Year.	*2nd Year.*	*3rd Year.*
Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Medicine.
Anatomy.	Physiology.	Surgery.
	Materia Medica.	Clinical Medicine.
	Medical Botany.	Clinical Surgery.
	Surgery.	Midwifery and Diseases of women and children.
	Clinical Surgery.	Ophthalmic Surgery.

* *Note*:—It does not seem necessary to provide for such Scholarships being held at the Presidency, a Primary Medical School having been established there.

† *Note*: If the principle of the draft be approved, I would suggest that it be revised in communication with the Director General of the Medical Department.

§ See Remarks on this point in the Report of the Professor of Anatomy, embodied in the Annual Report, Enclosure No. I.

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For Native Medical Pupils.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Medicine.
Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.
	Medical Botany.	Clinical Medicine.
	Surgery.	Clinical Surgery
	Clinical Surgery.	Midwifery and Diseases of women and children.

am able to form a judgment from what has been written on the subject, it will be ample, if thoroughly mastered, to furnish the students with as much Medical and Surgical knowledge as is requisite to fit them for entering upon such duties as will ordinarily devolve on them.

42. Reverting to the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the unpractical character of the instruction imparted in the College, I would request the attention of His Excellency and of the Government to the Council's letter of the 14th January last and to the Minutes appended to it. It will be seen from these papers that practical demonstration forms a prominent feature in the course of instruction. At the same time it is not to be denied that the Professorial system of instruction is only adapted to youths of considerable intelligence and perfectly at home in the language in which the lectures are delivered. In order that that part of the instruction which is imparted by means of lectures may be really useful, it would be well that each Professor should ascertain by frequent, if not daily, examination, that the subject matter of his lectures has been thoroughly understood.

Enclosure No. II.

43. In para: 16 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 17th November last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council suggests "the appointment of one or two tutors for the "special duty of assisting the student in preparing for the lectures and "impressing the subjects treated of on their minds." The Committee of Examiners also advert, in one of their letters, to the expediency of introducing more extensively the tutorial system of instruction. It has never been entirely omitted, as will be seen from the present and former Annual Reports. In that now submitted, the Professor of Surgery draws special attention to the aid he has received from the Native Assistant, whom he speaks of as having "devoted a very great deal of time "to the instruction of all the Native pupils in Surgery." It may be advisable, however, to provide for the system of tuition being more extensively and more systematically carried out, and I would recommend that one of the Native Surgeons doing duty at Madras, be appointed to the Office of College Tutor on a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. Should this appointment be sanctioned, the duty of aiding the students in their studies might be divided between the College Tutor, the Native

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Assistant and the Assistants to the Professors of Chemistry and Anatomy in such manner as the College Council may direct.

44. The preceding suggestions have reference exclusively to the education of the Military Medical Students. As respects the course of instruction of candidates for Native Surgeoncies and of other candidates for the diploma of the College, no alteration is proposed; but it is impossible to peruse the reports annually submitted by the Medical College Council and by the Committees who conduct the examination of these candidates, without perceiving that the object sought by the Government in the establishment of the grade of Native Surgeons has been, in a great measure, defeated by the very low qualifications of those who compete for the appointments. The failure on the late occasion of six out of the seven candidates who presented themselves for the first examination for the diploma, furnishes an additional proof of the necessity of some change in the rule which restricts these appointments to persons of pure Native parentage.

* Under date the 23rd August 1856, No. 697, Enclosure No. III.

45. I have discussed this question so fully in a former letter,* that I need not repeat the arguments there advanced. I may remark, however, that the Director General of the Medical Department and his colleagues on the Examination Committee are in favor of throwing open the grade of Apothecary to Native students, and that both they and the Medical College Council advocate the creation of a class of appointments under the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies corresponding to those now open to Natives. It would, I think, be more satisfactory in every point of view and certainly more economical to abolish the grade of Native Surgeon and to establish, in its stead, a grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons which shall be open to all classes, abolishing at the same time the caste distinction which at present exists between the grades of Apothecary and Dresser.

* Enclosure No. II near the end.

46. I submit herewith, for the consideration of Government, copies of letters* which I have received from Drs. Evans and Mayer, requesting that one of the draft rules sanctioned in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 16th November 1857, may be re-considered. The rule to which they refer is No. 4, in which it is laid down that at meetings of the Council, the Principal, or in his absence, the Senior Professor present, *according to the date of appointment*, shall take the Chair. I beg to suggest that the words "according to the date of appointment" be omitted from the rule, in question, and that, as hitherto, the senior

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Professor with reference to his rank in the service, be permitted to take the Chair at all meetings of the Council from which the Principal may be absent. This alteration will not affect the selection of a Principal, which appointment, I am decidedly of opinion, should be conferred on the fittest man who may be available for the office.

47. In connexion with the rules above referred to, I take this opportunity of noticing one or two passages in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation* sanctioning their adoption, which lead me to infer that there has been some misapprehension of both of my present and of my past position with reference to the Medical College. In para: 7 of the Extract, it is stated that "when a vacancy takes place in the "office of Secretary, the Director is authorized to introduce the change "recommended by him and assimilate the arrangements of the College "to those of the institution at Bombay." The arrangement referred to involves the appointment of a Principal, but this is an appointment which it is clearly the province of the Government to fill up, and which it can scarcely have been intended to delegate to the Director of Public Instruction. The wording of the paragraph must, I presume, have originated in an oversight. I may also remark that the constitution proposed by me for the future government of the Madras Medical College bears more resemblance to the constitution of the Calcutta Medical College than to that of Bombay.

* Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th November 1857, No. 1629.

48. In paras: 25 and 26 of the same Extract, reference is made to No. 1 of the draft rules submitted by me, which is to the effect that "the Government of the Madras Medical College shall be vested in a "Principal, aided by a Consultative Council composed of all the Pro-"fessors and of any other Members who may be appointed by Govern-"ment, subject to the general control of the Director of Public In-"struction." On this the Government remark as follows: "So far as "the general transaction of the business, the curricula of study, &c., are "concerned, there is no objection, but it must not be lost sight of that "the main object of this College is to furnish Medical Subordinates "for the Army, and that there are many points, consequently, on which "it is advisable that the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief should be

* *Note.*—The order which communicates a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors is as follows:

"Paras: 1 to 3 of this Despatch will be communicated to the Medical Board--also to "the Director of Public Instruction, under whose superintendence the Medical College will in "future be placed and through whom all communications connected with it will be made to "Government in the Public Department."

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" taken before a decision is come to, and that there are others again, " upon which it may be necessary or advisable to comply with His " Excellency's requisitions without reference to the Director of Public " Instruction."

49. From the wording of this paragraph it might be inferred that the last clause of the rule proposed by me involved a change in the management of the College, and that it had not hitherto " been subject " to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction." This construction, when the order was published, was put upon it by the Editor of one of the Madras Newspapers, and a good deal of declamation was expended upon my supposed presumption in seeking to arrogate to myself authority to which I had no claim, and on the propriety of the rebuke which the order of Government was supposed to convey. It will perhaps be sufficient for me to observe that the particular clause in question merely embodies the purport of an order* of Government which has been in operation since the 1st June 1855, and whereby the superintendence of the Medical College was placed under the head of the Educational Department. There can of course be no objection to any emergent requisition which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may have occasion to make, either for the examination or removal of Military Medical Students or on other points connected with these Students, being addressed direct to the Medical College Council, or to the Principal of the College, when the new arrangements shall have been carried out, but in all other matters and especially as regards proposed alterations in the course of study in the College or projects for the improvement of Medical education in other ways, I would submit that so long as the superintendence of this branch of education shall continue to be entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction, it will be more convenient in every point of view that all correspondence on the subject should pass through his office.

I have, &c.,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *30th July*, 1858.

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COLLEGE COUNCIL AS ON THE 5TH MAY 1858.

J. KELLIE, Esq.—*President.*
W. EVANS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
J. E. MAYER, Esq.
J. SHAW, Esq., F.R.C.S.
A. BLACKLOCK, Esq.
W. J. VanSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
H. B. MONTGOMERY, Esq., M.D.
J. URQUHART, Esq., M.D.
J. W. MUDGE, Esq., M.D.—*Secretary.*

Establishment of Professors, &c.

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy	J. E. MAYER, Esq.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology	W. J. VanSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine	W. EVANS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery	A. BLACKLOCK, Esq.
Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	J. SHAW, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	J. SHAW, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Offg. Professor of Materia Medica, Botany and Therapeutics...	H. B. MONTGOMERY, Esq., M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	J. URQUHART, Esq., M.D.
A course of Practical Chemistry	J. E MAYER, Esq.
Dissections and Demonstrations	W. J. VanSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
Asst. to the Professor of Chemistry	Mr. G. NORTON.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum	Mr. R. WILKINS.
Asst. to the Professor of Materia Medica and Botany	F. APPAVOO.
Native Assistant	M. JUGUNNATHUM NAIDOO GAUROO.
Librarian	Mr. J. JOBARD.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION 1857-58.

The present Session was opened on the 1st August last by an address delivered by Professor Urquhart.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE COUNCIL AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Dr. Scott, late Secretary to the College Council, resigned his appointment on assuming charge of the Acting Assay Mastership, and was succeeded by Dr. Montgomery on the 27th May 1857.

BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. Cleghorn, late Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, having been appointed Conservator of Forests, vacated his Professorship. Dr. Mudge was appointed Officiating Professor, but was relieved before the commencement of the Session by Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Mudge receiving the appointment of Secretary to the College Council.

In noticing the above changes, the College Council desire to record their high sense of Dr. Cleghorn's valuable services as a Professor, and their regret at the loss of a colleague who had proved himself so successful a teacher.

F. Appavoo, late 2nd Dresser and Assistant to the Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, having passed his examination as a Native Surgeon and obtained his diploma, was removed from the College, and 2nd Dresser Ailsworth was nominated to succeed him, but owing to the urgent demands for Medical Subordinates in the Military Department, the services of the 2nd Dresser could not be dispensed with, and Native Surgeon F. Appavoo was as a special case directed to act in his old appointment until further orders.

ENUMERATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF STUDENTS.

Military Students.

Senior and Junior Medical Apprentices, Paid Candidates, European and Eurasian	90	
1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes of Native Medical Pupils	70	
2nd Dressers studying for Native Surgeon	5	
Stipendiary students (Natives)	10	
Lane Scholar (Eurasian)	1	
Do. (Native)	1	
Private students, European and Eurasian	4	
Paid Candidates subsequently entertained	62	
		243

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Lapses.	243
Medical Apprentices promoted to Assistant Apothecaries. 35	
Do. to passed Apprentices........................... 29	
Do. discharged.. 1	
Do. died.. 1	
Native Medical Pupil discharged........................ 5	
Do. promoted to Acting 2nd Dressers... 27	
	Total Lapses... 98
Total number of Students at present.........	145

In consequence of an urgent requisition from Government 19 Native Medical Pupils of the 1st and 2nd Class were examined by the College Council on the 3rd July 1857, and passed as Acting 2nd Dressers. These youths had been only two years in College.

On the 3rd August in consequence of a similar requisition, 19 Medical Apprentices being Students just entering on their 4th year of study, were examined and found qualified for the grade of Assistant Apothecary.

On the 26th of the same month a further demand having been made by the Government, 16 Apprentices of two years' standing and eight Native Medical Pupils of the same year were sent out of College as Assistant Apothecaries and 2nd Dressers respectively. On the 9th November, 29 Apprentices, two of whom were 3rd years' students, and the remainder students of the 2nd year only, were by order of Government sent out of College as passed Medical Apprentices with a view of being employed in Zillah jails, the Medical Subordinates in those appointments being sent up to Bengal to do duty with H. M.'s Troops. A letter explanatory of the limited amount of Medical education these Apprentices had received, and of the advisability of their further prosecuting their studies when practicable, was at the same time forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

Conduct of the Students.

The general conduct of the students in College during the passed Session has been characterized by so much carelessness and irregularity that the ordinary punishment of restriction, loss of place in the class and impositions having failed to make a sufficient impression, a graduated system of fines was proposed by the College Council and sanctioned by Minutes of Consultation, No. 183, dated 15th January 1858. This system was made applicable to the conduct of the students at the different Hospitals at which they are appointed to do duty at the Presidency, as

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well as in the Medical College, and, it is hoped, may be productive of the desired effect.

The College Council are of opinion, that the inattention of the students during the present Session may be attributed to several causes.

First. Their extreme youth, many of them being only 15, an age at which much stability of character can scarcely be expected.

Secondly. The premature removal to paid appointments of so many students after only two years' collegiate instruction, thus encouraging an idea that although deficient in general acquirements the exigencies of the Public service may call for their employment and remove them at once to the enjoyment of a fixed salary irrespective of merit.

Thirdly. The number of subjects they were required to study in an unusually limited period and without sufficient preparatory education, thus unsettling their minds, scattering their ideas over too wide a field of enquiry, and offering them but little hope of attaining proficiency in any subject. This cause is verified by the reports of the Professors as seen in the extracts embodied in this report.

Primary Medical School.

In the month of August, twenty-two Native Pupils who had been under instruction by Mr. Kellie in the Vepery Dispensary, as mentioned in last year's Annual Report, were admitted into the College; on receipt of the report of their examination it was decided by Government in their Minute of Consultation, dated 10th October 1857, No. 3549, that a primary Medical School attached to the 2nd District, and placed under the charge of Mr. Kellie, should be established for the purpose of preparing Native youths for admission into the Medical College, or in the words of the Minute "with the view of affording to all Native Medical Pupils an elementary knowledge of their profession, and a thorough acquaintance with every thing relating to the duties of Dresser previous to their admission to the Medical College."

Alteration of the Curriculum.

Consequent on the removal of the senior class from the College at the commencement of the Session, it was found necessary to modify the Curriculum, see Appendix No. 35, so as to meet as far as possible the exigencies of the Service, and to enable the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes then in College to complete their studies in three years respectively; at the same time 2 paid, and 23 unpaid candidates were drafted into the first class forming a separate section, who, it was intended, should pursue the regular course as heretofore.

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In November, thirty-seven youths were examined and brought on the strength of the College as paid candidates. These have been exclusively under instruction of the Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy, and have not yet entered on the regular Curriculum of study, but will form an excellent 1st Class at the commencement of next Session.

Recognition of the College.

In October 1857 the formal recognition* of the Madras Medical College by the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin and Edinburgh was received.

* Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 5th August 1857, No. 51.

Certain Lectures thrown open to the Public.

In October 1857, the Lectures on Botany, Chemistry, Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence were thrown open to the Public on payment of a fee of Rupees 10 for each course, but up to the end of the present Session, no person has taken advantage of the privilege offered.

Proposed changes in the Constitution of the College Council.

In November of the past year a proposal for changing the constitution of the College Council was forwarded to Government by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved in Minute of Consultation, No. 1629, of the 17th November. This proposal tends to assimilate the management of the Madras College to that of Bombay. The measure has not yet taken effect.

Class under the Native Assistant.

Thirteen Native Medical Pupils who joined the College too late in the Session, to enter any of the regular classes, have been instructed by Juggunnathum, the Native Assistant, in English, including reading, dictation, Arithmetic and Geography, also in Osteology, and elementary Materia Medica and minor Surgery. They have been under instruction for two months; much credit is due to the Native Assistant for the pains he has taken with these students in addition to his ordinary duties in the College.

Report of the Professor of Anatomy.

Lectures	74
Examinations	26
	100

The method of tuition has been described in my last report, but

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I regret that, owing to the premature removal of the second and third year's Apprentices and the senior Medical Pupils from the College, and the consequent necessity of reducing the period of study of the students, both East Indian and Native, who remain, it was impracticable to carry out the proposed plan of employing the first year's alumni as readers in the dissecting room.

The first class has consisted of three stipendiary students, three private students, eighty-eight Apprentices and paid candidates, and thirty-nine Native Medical Pupils.

The stipendiary and private students, Apprentices and paid candidates were divided into three sections; the *first* including the stipendiary and private students and twenty-eight Apprentices who entered College at the commencement of the session; the *second*, numbering seventeen Apprentices and six paid candidates who entered upon their studies a few days subsequently; and the *third* including thirty-seven paid candidates, who did not begin work till about the 10th of December.

The students of the 1st and 2nd sections have, by indecorous conduct in the class room, frequently subjected themselves to reproof, and, as regards general intelligence and industry, bear an unfavorable comparison with the classes of former years. Some of them however have behaved well and pursued their studies with success, and of this number White and Todd merit high approval, and Shortt and J. Johnson are entitled to approval.

The paid candidates, composing the third section, have conducted themselves remarkably well, and discovered great diligence in the study of Anatomy. Those deserving premia and marks of distinction are named in the margin. This section has been entirely taught by my Assistant Mr. Wilkins, and Anatomy has formed their only subject of study in College.

Prize.
S. Steinkoff.
J. Trutwein.

High Approval.
W. A. Harrison.

Approval.
A. B. Court.
C. D'Rose.
D. Ross.

In the first section, Ross, Kingston, Watts, W. Johnson, McDermott, Oliver and Eade, are extremely deficient both in industry and attainments, and under the same category must be included Oliver, Ross, T. Burgess, Loudon, and Yaull, of the second section.

Private students Sheen and Chennel have behaved themselves well and made fair progress.

Stipendiary student Davaragooloo bids fair to be a very good

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Anatomist, but Vencataroyloo, Aroonagheery, and Rajaruthnum do not advance so rapidly as they ought to do.

Private student Cardozo wants application, and has consequently not progressed satisfactorily.

The first class of Native Medical Pupils have generally acquired only a very limited acquaintance with Anatomy, and none of them has proved himself worthy of special approbation.

Lane student Lyons is a plodding pupil, and has obtained an amount of Anatomical knowledge highly creditable to himself.

I regret being obliged to report as unfavorably upon the 2nd class of Native Medical Pupils as upon the 1st, they know very little of the structure of the human body.

I beg to repeat the complaint urged in my reports of the last three years regarding the want of room in the Anatomical Department. A private room for the Professor is still needed. The Anatomical theatre requires enlargement, and the dissecting room should be furnished with a verandah.

The dissecting season commenced on the 1st October 1857, and ended on the 31st March 1858. During this period eighty-eight subjects were brought to the dissecting room from the Institutions named below.

		Males.	Females.
General Hospital,...........	23	19	4
Vepery Dispensary,........	22	21	1
Triplicane do..............	13	6	7
Native Infirmary,...........	30	21	9
Total....	88	67	21

Twenty-two bodies were rejected as being unfit for dissection and the remainder were distributed as follows:—

To the senior class for the dissection of the nerves, vessels and viscera.. 17

To the junior class for the dissection of the muscles and ligaments.. 39

Surgical department.. 10

Seventy-nine Anatomical demonstrations were given to the senior division of the 1st class, and eighty-eight to the next.

The conduct of my Assistant and Prosectors has been good.

(Signed) W. J. VanSOMEREN, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Madras Medical College,
21st April 1858.

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Report of the Professor of Physiology.

The course has been a complete one, and consisted of seventy-five lectures and twenty-one examinations.

The removal of the second year's Apprentices early in the Session, considerably reduced the number of East Indians in the class, which then included Lane student Lyons, private students Sheen and Chennell, and four stipendiary students, besides fourteen two year's medical pupils and twenty-four pupils who constituted the first section of the first class.

Lane student Lyons has studied this subject with considerable success, while the stipendiary and private students have made fair progress; Sheen merits a prize, and Chennell and Davaragooloo merit approval.

The Native Medical Pupils have as usual proved themselves very unsuccessful students of this branch of their education. This year they have failed more than ever, as, in addition to the causes which have always operated against them, it has been found necessary to reduce their Collegiate and compress in a shorter time than usual the study of almost as many branches as formerly. Thus the second year's pupils, young men with defective acquaintance with English and an inferior preliminary education have studied during this Session, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, and diseases of the Eye, and the first section of the first year's pupils, youths equally defective with the preceding have studied Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Surgery. It is impossible for pupils to progress satisfactorily in any study when their attention is so divided, and it is unjust to them and injurious to the service at large, to attempt to cram them in this manner. In the Anatomical class of Apprentices also the ill effects of too much division of attention have been apparent. Materia Medica has been added to the studies of the first year, and partly on this account the attainments of the class have fallen below the usual standard, the first and second sections attended both my lectures and the demonstrations of my Assistant, and yet in their public as well as private examinations made but a poor show in comparison with the third section, which attended only the demonstrations of Mr. Wilkins. This last section, however, studied nothing but Anatomy, and only the first three divisions of this science. I would strongly recommend that Materia Medica should hereafter, as in former years, be a study of the second *Annus Medicus* alone, as I feel confident from the admirable and successful manner in which the classes have been this Session instructed by Dr. Montgomery, that a preliminary

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course is not necessary in the first year, and for the Native Medical Pupils, I beg to suggest that attendance upon the course of Physiology be dispensed with, until we either get a class who can profit by the course or are able to extend the duration of their Collegiate. I shall in my Anatomical course give these pupils such Physiological information as they essentially require.

(Signed) W. J. VanSOMEREN, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology.

Madras Medical College, 21st April 1858.

Report of the Professor of Chemistry.

During the past session 140 lectures on Inorganic Chemistry were given to the 1st year's students, of which number 13 are recorded as examinations.

While suffering from indisposition as well as while employed on other duty the lectures on Chemistry were delivered by Drs. Scott and Montgomery, to whom I beg to offer my best thanks for their kind and valuable assistance.

The class to whom the Lectures just specified were given was formed of two sections, the first or senior section including three private, four stipendiary students, and two native dressers, numbered in all 33 lads, the second or junior section 23.

The division of the class into sections resulted from the unusual and urgent circumstances under which 91 students (vide margin)* were removed before the completion of their regular Curriculum from College.

*19	Native Medical Pupils	on 3rd	July	1857.
19	Medical Apprentices	3rd	August	"
16	do. do.	26th	do.	"
8	Native Medical Pupils	26th	do.	"
29	Medical Apprentices	9th	Nov.	"
91				

These large drafts from the students occasioned corresponding vacancies which it was desirable to fill up as soon as possible ; 23 boys were consequently passed into College at different dates after the Session had commenced, thus forming a second or junior section of first year's students. To carry these two sections of students with me as one class, several repetitions of lectures, demonstrations, &c., on the earlier portions of the course were necessary, the time thus occupied was made up partly by extra lectures, and partly by treating of the metals least known and of least practical importance in a more cursory way than heretofore.

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For reasons to which I shall advert presently a more rigid adherence than ever to the methods of instruction so often and fully described in former reports was felt to be needful and was throughout adopted. No new statement was made without the fullest demonstration, illustration and explanation, that the subject admitted of; and when all these means had been resorted to, not one but several pupils were made to go over the whole of the proofs and explanation, till it was supposed that not only the individuals themselves, but the whole class, thoroughly comprehended the subject.

As an illustration of the methods described, a single example will suffice; after any experiment has been shown, and explained orally by the teacher it is illustrated by a diagram showing the exact form of apparatus employed, while the action that will take place under the conditions required is represented symbolically in the form of an equation, by which the total number and kind of chemical equivalents taken in the outset are accounted for, and the new products of combination shewn. The equation is then rubbed off the board and several of the students are called on to represent it by symbols. When this has been done often enough to give the dullest lad instruction, the class is questioned sometimes by the teacher, sometimes by the lads themselves who are made to question each other. How it is possible that such a system painfully and patiently carried out can fail in any case to convey a competent amount of knowledge it is difficult to understand, unless an unhappy and delusive confidence has obtained as to the certainty of being passed into the service in consequence of a temporary pressure, or unless the student possesses very limited powers of acquiring knowledge, and has been very imperfectly prepared for admission to College, but whether all these combined causes have been at work or not, it can scarcely be denied, that the first year's students generally have not made such progress in Chemistry, as many of corresponding classes of former years did, and there can be little doubt that though the extent of the operation of the causes referred to cannot be exactly estimated, the pressure which necessitated the admission of very juvenile, and imperfectly prepared lads impressed with the conviction, that whether well informed or not, they would eventually be passed, could not operate favorably either for teachers or students, since it enhanced the difficulties of the former, while it made the latter less attentive and diligent than they would otherwise have been.

Private students Sheen, Chennell and Cardozo have made satisfactory progress and their conduct was good.

Stipendiary students Vencataroyaloo, Davarajooloo, Aroonagherry

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and Rajaruthnum have also got on well, and their behaviour was most praiseworthy.

Junior Medical Apprentice Seymour having attained the highest position in his class is entitled to a prize, and I consequently recommend him for one, and those lads who merit approval are named in the margin.*

* Jones, Shortt.

I beg to reiterate the complaint urged in my previous reports in reference to the want of accommodation, a large room is much needed for the lodgement of stores belonging to the department, and another for the students of the senior class attending laboratory practice.

The conduct of my Assistant, Mr. G. Norton, has been good and he continues to afford me the most efficient valuable help.

(Signed) JOHN MAYER,
Professor of Chemistry,

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

No. of Lectures delivered	30
No. of Examinations	5
	35

A very small class, two second Dressers, and one private student.

This course was reduced to one of 35 Lectures in compliance with a recommendation of the College Council, dated 22nd July 1857.

Having given this plan a fair trial, I find that it does not allow as many Lectures as are essentially necessary for a class who have to undergo a strict examination in Botany. I would suggest the restoration of the original order allowing 60 Lectures to this course.

The class was this year thrown open to the public, but no visitors attended on any occasion and no tickets for this course were purchased.

The three pupils attending were regular in attendance and had every portion of the course fully illustrated by appropriate diagrams, and by the examination and demonstration of recent specimens.

Text Book.

As before Balfour's Botany has been the Text Book. As the course was a short one I recommended the students to procure McGilivray's Manual of Botany, which is a good epitome of the most recent discoveries in this science, and very suitable as a first book in Botany.

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Both at the private and public examinations 2nd Dresser Pulney Andy was highly distinguished for remarkably good answering; I willingly recommend him for a prize, and have no doubt that with increased opportunities he may become a very good Botanist. I would be glad if his other studies permitted his attending a second course as he would then be quite fitted to act as Assistant in this department should any vacancy occur in the appointment.

Prize, 2nd Dresser Pulney Andy.

Second Dressser Vencatasawmy is recommended for "High Approval" as he studied very assiduously, but having joined the College late in the Session he was not able to devote as much time to Botany as would have been necessary to enable him to compete successfully for the prize.

High Approval, W. Vencatasawmy Naidoo.

Private student F. Cardozo did not distinguish himself as highly as his general education and acquirements would, with increased application, have enabled him to do. But he is well grounded in structural Botany, but would I think be much benefited if, when studying Materia Medica, his attention was again directed for a short time to the classification of plants.

Private Student.

(Signed) H. B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.,
Offg. Professor of Botany.

MADRAS,
21*st April* 1858.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Second year's Students 1st Division of 1st Class and Native Pupils.	No. of Lectures delivered........	100
	No. of Examinations..............	20
		120
2nd Division of 1st Classs.	No. of Lectures on Inorganic Materia Medica..............	50
	No. of Examinations on do......	10
With above classes.	No. of Lectures on Organic Materia Medica..............	50
	No. of Examinations on do.	10
		120

As detailed in this report 100 Lectures were delivered to, and 20 Examinations held in the senior and 1st classes. This large number

(nearly double that proposed at the commencement of the Session) being necessitated by the great size of the classes under instruction, (96 in all,) and by the fact that the Apprentices were in their first Session in College and consequently entirely ignorant of all medical terms and the nature of diseases, and that the examination on a given subject was frequently obliged to be carried on in continuation for part of the lecture immediately following as otherwise each boy could only get one or two questions at most, and no idea can be formed of the progress of individual students.

A second class was taken up by me early in January and educated on Materia Medica so as to fit them for promotion to the senior portion of the first class. This necessitated the delivery of 50 additional lectures and of 10 examinations for them alone, independent of the other and regular ones on Materia Medica. The whole number of lectures and examinations to all Classes amounted to 180.

Text Book.

Royle's Materia Medica is in my opinion much too erudite for any of the Military students of the College who must find it difficult to select the points of practical importance in it from such a mass of scientific information. But this book and Waring's Therapeutics are both most valuable as works of reference for more advanced students and those studying for the diplomas of the College, Garrod's Essentials of Materia Medica is much more suited to the requirements and capacity of all ordinary students, and I have recommended its use henceforward as a text book. It is also more portable and only one half of the price of Royle's work. For the use of junior Apprentices and all Military Native pupils an elementary work is being prepared by me and will, if sanctioned by the Council and Government, be ready for issue to the students of College and of the primary school before the commencement of next Session.

Conduct of the class.

The general conduct of all the classes was tolerably good, that of the 2nd year's students and the 1st division of 1st class was usually very good. The Natives were also well behaved, but the 2nd division of 1st class were disorderly on some occasions.

Lane Scholar.

Lane scholar Lyons was frequently absent during the Session, this irregularity was partly occasioned by illness. He absented himself from the public examination without assigning any cause for this.

Private students.

Private students, A. Sheen and T. Chennell, have been regular in attendance and invariably diligent. The former was (from his superior acquirements in Chemistry and Botany) a very successful student in Materia Medica.

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Prize.
A. Sheen.
Approval.
T. Chennel.

He is recommended for a prize, and T. Chennell, for "Approval."

Stipendiary Students.
Davarajooloo,
Vencataroyaloo,
Arnoogherry,
Rajaruthnum.

Were diligent in their studies and regular in attendance, their answering was not however, with one exception, as good as I could have wished, but Davarajooloo is recommended for "Approval."

Medical Apprentices, 1st Division.
Prize.
A. Shortt.
High Approval,
J. T. Kingston,
T. Todd,
Approval.
H. Wells,
E. Gillson.

A very good class, regular in attendance and diligent students generally. A. Shortt is recommended for a prize, which he has earned by very good answering indeed. The next in point of merit is J. T. Kingston* and I beg to recommend him for high approval and for a second prize, as he is almost on equal marks with A. Shortt, and was 1st in class nearly the whole Session. T. Todd is similarly recommended for High Approval, the former is also particularly distinguished for his voluminous and accurate notation of these lectures.

Deficient,
J. McDermott,
W Johnson,
J. A. Pope,
W. P. Oliver.

Four boys have been decidedly inattentive and apparently made little exertion to improve their knowledge, I am therefore obliged to bring them to the unfavorable notice of the Council.

Medical Apprentices, 2nd Division.

This class only commenced on the 4th January, and have since attended 50 lectures, and 10 examinations with the 1st division of the class, and 50 additional lectures and 10 examinations upon the subject previously discussed with the senior part of the class. Their application has been good, but with some exceptions, and one boy H. G. J. Ross has been recommended for discharge from the College for incapacity and irregularity of conduct. C. Trutwein ranks first and promises to be a successful student, he is recommended for a prize.

Prize, C. Trutwein.

High Approval.
H. C. Hilton.
Approval.
J. McDiarmaid,
J. E. Xavier.
* *Deficient,*
P. J. Faulkner,
G Blackaly,
J. London,
J. S. Yaull,
J. Burgess,
J. Burgess.

H. C. Hilton has also *highly* distinguished himself and is recommended for high approval. I would feel much pleasure if the College Council would grant a 2nd prize to him as he is little inferior to C. Trutwein in any respect. J. McDiarmaid and J. E. Xavier are recommended for approval. The following* were however deficient.

* Resolved that in the case of J. T. Kingston, the College Council do not approve of a prize being presented, as the report of the Professor of Anatomy, on the student, is so unfavorable.

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* Medical Pupils, 1st Division.
Prize.
C. Lazarus.
High Approval.
S. Kristinah.
Approval.
Dorasawmy.
Sadaygopa Naick.

This class* previously educated at the primary school, did not prove as successful students as I had excepted. C. Lazarus stands first in his class,and is recommended for a prize. S. Kristniah for "High Approval," and Dorasawmy and SadagopaNaick, for "Approval."

Deficient.
C. Manickum,
M. Sabaputty,
Syed Nizamoodeen,
P. Nagapa Pillay.

C. Manickum, M. Sabaputty, Syed Nizamoodeen and P. Nagapa Pillay, were markedly deficient. The removal of the two first named seems to me highly desirable.

Medical Pupils, 2nd division.
Prize.
V. Coopoosawmy.
High Approval.
C Mootoosawmy,
C. Appasawmy.
M. E. Maucellamony.
Approval. C. Boochiah.

This class admitted direct to the College were found more successful students than the majority of the 1st division. V. Coopoosawmy is recommended for a prize, and is a diligent student. C. Mootoosawmy, C. Appasawmy and M. E. Maucellamony, are recommended for "High Approval" and C. Boochiah for "Approval."

Lecture Room.

The lecture room of the College is entirely inadequate for the classes assembling in it, and is also a most defective apartment as a lecture room, owing to the great disproportion between its area and height; a large, better ventilated lecture room is urgently required, and should, if possible,be in close contiguity to the several parts of the Museum and the Chemical Laboratory.

Reading Rooms.

Two or three reading rooms would be a great acquisition to the College and would afford during leisure hours an opportunity of study to the boys, who now either loiter outside the College compound or remain about it, disturbing the lectures by loud talking, and who are quite unable to study and unnecessarily exposed to a strong sun.

Museum.

A few specimens have been added to the Museum and any further additions are prevented by want of sufficient space. Many specimens of interest and importance are thus excluded and the studies of the classes would be rendered much more easy by considerable additions to the articles of Materia Medica, both Inorganic and Organic. I think that the Materia Medica and Botanical Museum should be entirely separated from that of Anatomy and Pathology, and much enlarged.

Diagrams.

A large number of diagrams have been added to the Botanical Museum and these are useful to the Materia Medica Class also.

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I am happy to be able to speak in terms of the highest praise of my Officiating Assistant Native Surgeon Appavoo, who has been most careful in his duties, and to whose exertions I am indebted for the satisfactory progress of the pupils under my care. His regularity in attendance and high scientific acquirements make him a most valuable Assistant, and I would urge strongly upon the Council the great advantage likely to accrue from his continued employment in the College. During the past Session he has only been allowed to draw a moiety of staff salary, should he be continued as Assistant permanently I trust he may be allowed the full salary as his employment at the College greatly interferes with his establishing himself in private practice, and his frequent visits to the horticultural gardens, to procure specimens, &c., are attended with some expence.

Assistant in the Department Native Surgeon F. Appavoo.

The Prosector Lane scholar, Y. Anthony, has been diligent and assisted in the preparations of specimens and arrangements of diagrams for lecture.

Prosector in the Department.

(Signed) H. B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.,
Offg. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

MADRAS,
21st *April* 1858.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF THE EYE.

During the Session, 80 lectures on Midwifery, and 20 on Ophthalmic Medicine (including examinations) were delivered to the students engaged on these branches.

The 4th class of Medical Apprentices were removed at the beginning of the Session, and the 3rd class one month afterwards along with 8 Native Medical pupils, so that the class consisted during the greater part of the Session of one private student, six stipendiary students, two Lane scholars, and fourteen Native Medical pupils.

The conduct of the class generally has been good. The private student, two Lane scholars and six stipendiary students have made satisfactory progress, comprehend the information imparted to them on the different branches, and on the whole understand their subjects well.

The 14 Native Medical pupils have made but little progress from want of general intelligence, ignorance of the English language and defective information in the more rudimentary branches of medicine, a want of a sufficient knowledge of English appears to be their chief

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defect, for some of them are so ignorant of it that they cannot repeat the answer to a simple question when told to them two or three times.

The only private student Bilderbeck has embraced every opportunity of profiting by the cases, that presented themselves at hospital, but the natives do not seem to have much tact in building up general information from individual cases, many prefer acquiring their knowledge by reading to studying cases. On the whole I have been disappointed by their deficiency in diagnostic tact.

The attendance of the pupils at the Medical College prevents their attendance at the Lying-in-Hospital during the day. Formerly two pupils were detailed for duty every night at the hospital but this Session the stipendiary and private students only were available for this duty. Since 1st May 1857 to 1st April 1858, there has been 765 confinements in the hospital, affording ample opportunities for their becoming acquainted with the mechanism and management of labor, and their attendance considering their limited number has been good, Bilderbeck especially so, who has evinced on every occasion an anxiety to learn.

At the Eye Infirmary, the total number treated were 1402 in-patients, and 1565 out-patients, the whole of which cases were open to the pupils attending at the time.

I propose that the prize be awarded in Midwifery to J. Bilderbeck, also another prize to Manickum. These two happen to stand equal in the register of merit, but Bilderbeck was senior at the last examination and is the best informed in the particular branch.

Of the stipendiary students, 1st prize to Connagasawmy, Approval to Soomasoonderum. Of the Medicals pupils, Condasawmy is the best, 2nd best V. Ubboy, but I recommend, no prize to this class.

In the Ophthalmic class, A. S. Connagasawmy stands senior, Vencatarungum second, to the former I recommend a prize. Of the pupils Condasawmy and Joseph stand at the top of the class, but I recommend no prize in this class.

The Assistant Juggernathum has been regular in his attendance, and has given me satisfaction.

(Signed) J. L. PAUL, M.D., & A.M.,
Offg. Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

There have been 120 lectures and examinations on surgery

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Prize.
Vencatarungum.
High Approval.
Conagasawmy,
Soomasoondrum,
Narrainasawmy.

The examinations recorded were 12 for the senior pupils, 16 for the second years' pupils, and 14 for the juniors. At the commencement of the Session, the class was composed of 18 senior third years' Apprentices, 27 juniors second year's Apprentices, 4 forth years' stipendiary Natives, 1 third year Lane scholar, 2 third year's Natives, and 21 second year Natives, 25 Native pupils who had preliminary training in Dr. Kellie's primary school were added to my class, although they had not received a regular course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, which are invariably considered so essential as a foundation to a course on surgery.

On the 9th November owing to the number of removals from the College, I had only 4 stipendiary students, 1 Lane scholar, 14 second year's Native pupils, and the 25 young natives who had been Dr. Kellie's pupils remaining under my instruction. The Apprentice students who were removed from College were about the worst I ever attempted to teach. They were deficient in preliminary education, full of conceit, and perfectly indifferent to their duties; as they discovered, soon after the commencement of the Session, that the emergencies of the time would soon lead to their removal without any regular examination.

Conduct of the Students.

The stipendiary students Connagasawmy, Soomasoondrum, Vencatarungum Naidoo, Narrainasawmy, and the Lane scholar W. Lyons, have afforded me much satisfaction by their intelligence and good conduct, Indeed they were the only students who could thoroughly understand my explanations, and I appreciate their presence accordingly.*

The first year's Native pupils require to have every allowance made for any deficiencies in their Surgery as they had merely a smattering of Anatomy and Physiology to serve as an introduction to it, and were burdened with lectures on three other subjects during this Session in addition to my own. The upper ten are intelligent lads and have made very fair progress in Surgery, but are deficient in knowledge of English. The rest have very little acquaintance with English, and are extremely stupid, as has been proved by the attempts which the College Assistant Juggernathum has often made to convey instruction to them, to some

* The second years' native pupils have as a class, been remarkably dull and slow and have profited little. I consider V. Ubboy is the smartest and most intelligent pupil, although he is only 2nd in the class. His superior intelligence appears to be the result of a good preliminary English education. All these pupils, however, are good and useful young fellows in hospital, slow though they be in class attainments.

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in Tellegoo, to others in Tamil. The preliminary education in the primary school much facilitated the communication of information to this class, especially to the upper ten; but had they entered College with a fair command of English they would have made much greater progress in the principles of surgery.

I have been very ably assisted during the whole of this Session by 2d Dresser Juggernathum, our College Assistant who has devoted a very great deal of time to the instruction of all the native pupils in surgery. He has been particularly attentive to the pupils who were admitted from Dr. Kellie's primary school and I am certain they owe as much to his unceasing exertions as to my own teaching. This arduous application is all the more creditably when we remember that he had the paid candidates, a still younger set of native pupils, to instruct at the same time; besides carrying on his own studies to enable him to pass his examination for the diploma.

MADRAS, 21*st April* 1858. } (Signed) A. BLACKLOCK, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY.

All the senior Apprentices having been removed from College by the 9th November, there were no Clinical lectures on Surgery after that date as there were none but six stipendiaries, one private student, and one Lane scholar to address, and only four of these were in my wards during the Session. The four junior stipendiary students were instructed carefully during their attendance in the surgical wards, and have afforded me very great satisfaction.

The senior stipendiaries three Dressers, one Lane and one private student, who are about to stand their examination for the diploma, have always attended in the Surgical class room, when there has been any subject worthy of their attention from its practical importance. They have also had a very careful course of practical instruction in operations on the dead body and have frequently joined me in conversations and discussions on practical points.

Mr. Wilkins has exerted himself most creditably during the last half of the Session in the instruction of the seniors in practical surgery.

Prize.
Connakasawmy,
Somasoondrum,
High Approval and *Prize*, from Mr. Blacklock.
Vencataringum,
Narainsawmy.

The 4th year's stipendiary students have laboured very hard in the surgical wards and have been very attentive to the patients. They have written some excellent remarks on cases. I have placed four specimens of their

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case and remark writing in the hands of the Secretary, and I recommend that Connagasawmy and Soomasoondrum each have a prize, and that I be allowed to award prizes to Venkatarungum and Nairainsawmy, on my own account. Their cases and remarks are really very good.

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Report of the Professor of Medicine.

The member of lecture (including examinations) delivered to the students of this class is 98.

* (*For commendation*) Connagasawmy, *Prize.*
* Soomasoondrum, Vencatarungum, Narrainsawmy, Lyons.

The stipendiary and Lane students named in the margin* who were in the 1st division of the class have been very attentive, and have made good progress.

I am sorry I cannot say the same of the rest of the class generally (which, it will be observed, is entirely composed of natives.) They have manifested an unusual degree of indifference to their studies, and with the exception of a few boys at the head of the class, I have been much disappointed in them.

Native Medical Pupils Ubboy and Condasawmy have been nearly all through the Session, first and second in the junior division of the class, respectively. Their general conduct has been excellent, and I recommend that a small prize may be awarded to each.

(Signed) W. EVANS, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine.

MADRAS, 21*st April* 1858.

Report of the Professor of Clinical Medicine.

To the students in the Clinical class, 27 lectures have been delivered in the College, besides the daily bedside instruction in hospital 1365 Medical cases (besides 359 surgical military,) have come under the observation in hospital of the students in Clinical Medicine between the 1st April 1857 and 31st March 1858. With reference to the surgical cases, from the 1st instant (April 1858,) a new arrangement has come into operation. Up to that time, all Military patients in the hospital, whether medical or surgical, were under my immediate care, but

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the surgical cases are now transferred to the Professor of Surgery, and for the future they will be available for his Clinical lectures.

By this arrangement my Clinique (as well as the surgical) will be greatly improved as the same enables me to devote more time and attention, than I previously could do, when I had a large number of surgical cases to attend to, to the instruction of the students in Clinical Medicine

The attention of the students to their Clinical studies has been generally good, and I beg particularly to bring to the notice of the College Council Stipendiary Student Ruthnum, and private student Bilderbeck as recorder of cases. Lane student Anthony, stipendiary student Manickum, Medical Pupils Ubboy and Condasawmy, are entitled to commendation.

I recommend that the Prize in Clinical Medicine may be conferred upon Stipendiary T. Ruthnum, and that an extra prize may be given to private student J. Bilderbeck.

Juggernathum, the Native Assistant, has been very attentive, also Mr. Jobard, the Librarian.

MADRAS, 23rd April 1858. (Signed) W. EVANS, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The course has consisted of 57 lectures, and 12 examinations.

The conduct of the pupils has been exceedingly good, and their general intelligence and industry have been very gratifying.

In consequence of the removal of all the Apprentices from the College at the beginning of the Session, the class has consisted of stipendiary and private students only.

The two students first entered in the margin are equal in the register of merit, and I beg to recommend two prizes, one for each. The third student entered in the margin is entitled to "High Approval" and the fourth to "Approval".

Private Student, J. Bilderbeck....... } Equal.
Stipendiary Student, R. N. Manickum. }
Stipendiary Student, T. Ruthnum.
Lane Student, Y. Anthony.

MADRAS, 21st April 1858. (Signed) J. URQUHART, M.D., *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

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Result of the Final Examination.

The examination of the 4th and junior classes was conducted by the different Professors in the presence of the Examination Committee. A tabular statement with the remarks of the Committee will be found in the Appendix No. 27.

2nd Dressers studying for Native Surgeons.

Four 2nd Dressers, two Stipendiary, one Lane Scholar, and one private Student appeared for final examination for the Diploma.

Three 2nd Dressers, one Stipendiary Student, one Lane Scholar and one Private Student, passed with great credit.

Three 2nd Dressers, and four Stipendiary Students appeared for the first examination. Of these, one 2nd Dresser only passed.

The Report of the Examination Committee will be found in the Appendix No. 26.

Stipendiary Students.

5th year.

Manickum and Ruthnum have continued throughout their College course to maintain a high character for intelligence, diligence and general good conduct.

Lane Scholar Anthony, and private Student J. Bilderbeck have also taken advantage of all opportunities for acquiring professional knowledge and are highly reported of by the several Professors.

Stipendiary Students.

4th year.

Connagasawmy, Soomasundrum, Vencatarungum and Nairainsawmy, have been noted for general intelligence and good conduct.

Johnston Gold Medal.

This medal has, by the unanimous decision of the College Council, been awarded to Assistant Apothecary William Hamilton, who maintained his position at the head of his class for 3 years, (but was prevented completing his studies during the 4th year by the urgent demands of the service) as a special case and inconsequence of his high general character.

Conniah Chetty's Prize.

The prize placed at the disposal of the College Council by C. V. Conniah Chetty, Esq., has been awarded to 2nd Dresser Moodeen Sherriff, who has passed the best examination this year for Native Surgeon.

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LIBRARY.

The College Library has been increased this year by 98 volumes. The book-shelves alluded to in last annual report have been completed and are already filled with books.

ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The Museum has received an addition of 36 Pathological specimens, many of an interesting character, and a catalogue is in course of preparation.

WANTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Great inconvenience is felt from the want of a reading room for the students. During the intervals of the different lectures they have no place of study, much valuable time is thus lost, and the necessity of an increase to the building cannot be too strongly urged.

The principal lecture room is quite inadequate to the large classes now in the College.

The Library also wants more space, a considerable number of books are shortly expected from England, and at present there is no place in which to put them, should a reading room be sanctioned it would also contain the future additions to the Library.

Two or three large godowns for the lodgement of Chemical and other Stores are also very much required.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The following students are entitled to the Prizes for the Session having secured the highest places in the register of merit.

MEDICAL APPRENTICES.

In the 3rd Section of the Junior Class.

Paid candidate S. Stenhoff, a prize for attainments in Anatomy.

Paid candidate J. Trutwein, an extra prize for attainments in Anatomy.

In the 2nd Section of the Junior Class.

Paid candidate C. Trutwein, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica, and a special prize for diligence and good conduct.

Paid candidate H. C. Hilton, an extra prize for attainments in Materia Medica.

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In the 1st or Senior Section of the Junior Class.

Apprentice A. Shortt, a prize for attainments in Meteria Medica, and special prize for diligence and good conduct.

Apprentice T. Todd, a special prize for diligence and good conduct.

Apprentice J. E. Seymour, a prize for attainments in Chemistry.

In the 1st Class.

2nd Dresser Pulney Andy, a prize for attainments in Botany.

In the 2nd Class.

Private student A. Sheen, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica, and another for Physiology.

In the 4th Class.

Stipendiary student A. L. Connagasawmy, a prize for attainments in Medicine, another for Midwifery, and a third for Diseases of the Eye, and a fourth for Clinical Surgery.

Stipendiary student P. Vencatarungum Naidoo, a prize for attainments in Surgery.

Stipendiary student K. Soomasoondrum, a prize for attainments in Clinical Surgery.

In the 5th Class.

Private student J. Bilderbeck, a prize for attainments in Medical Jurisprudence, another for Midwifery, and an extra prize for Clinical Medicine.

Stipendiary student T. Ruthnum, a prize for attainment in Clinical Medicine.

Stipendiary student R. N. Manickum, a prize for attainments in Medical Jurisprudence, and another for Midwifery.

NATIVE MEDICAL PUPILS.

In the 1st Class.

Medical pupil A. Lazarus, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica.

Medical pupil Sadagopa Naick, a prize for attainments in Surgery.

Medical pupil V. Coopoosawmy, a prize for attainments in Materia Medica.

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2nd Class.

Medical pupil T. Cundasawmy, a prize for attainments in Surgery, and a small one for Medicine.

Medical pupil V. Ubboy, a small prize for attainments in Medicine.

Prizes by Dr. Blacklock.

Stipendiary student P. Vencatarungum Naidoo, a prize for attainments in Clinical Surgery.

Stipendiary student R. Nairainsawmy, a prize for attainments in Clinical Surgery.

Conduct of the Assistants.

The conduct of the Assistants, Messrs. Norton and Wilkins, and the Native Assistants, Appavoo and Juggernathum, has been highly praiseworthy.

Mr. Jobard, the Librarian and Clerk, has also been zealous and active.

The draughtsman Mooroogasen has given great satisfaction.

Expenses of the College.

In the Appendix* to this report a detailed tabular statement of the expenses of the College is given, there is a decrease of Rupees 153-1-4 in the total amount this year compared with the last.

* No. 30.

The average monthly expenses of the College, including the salaries of the Professors, Assistants, Servants and Contingent Expenses, exclusive of supplies from England, amount to Rupees 1,697-1-1.

Madras, Medical College, *5th May* 1858.

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

General Roll of the Register of Merit, 5th or Senior Class under instruction in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Number.	Names of Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.		General order of merit at the close of the Session
				Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	
1	R. N. Manickum. S.S.............	5	...	1	1	1
2	T. Ruthnum. S.S........................	5	...	3	3	3
3	J. Bilderbeck. P.S.......	5	...	2	2	2
4	Yas. Anthony. L.S..................	5	...	4	4	4

No. 2.

4th Class under instruction in practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye.

Number.	Names of Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.				General order of merit at the close of the Session.
				Practice of Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Diseases of the Eye	
1	A. L. Conagasawmy, S.S.	4	...	1	1	1	1	1
2	K. Somasoondrum, S.S.	4	...	2	3	2	3	2
3	P. Vencatarungum, S.S....	4	...	4	2	3	2	3
4	R. Narrainasawmy, S.S.	4	...	5	4	4	4	4
5	W. Lyons, L.S.....................	3	...	3	0	0	5	0

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No. 3.

2nd Class under instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye.

Number.	Names of Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.						General order of merit at the close of the Session.
				Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practice of Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Diseases of the eye.	
1	F. Joseph..	2	...	5	3	8	5	6	2	5
2	V. Ubboy	2	...	3	1	1	2	2	4	2
3	T. Cundasawmy	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
4	C. Sooben	2	...	8	8	9	10	7	3	8
5	P.Parthasarathy	2	...	10	10	6	11	8	7	9
6	C. Peddunah.	2	...	2	4	7	8	3	5	4
7	M. Soobroyaloo	2	...	11	12	3	4	5	6	6
8	Amurthalingum	2	...	6	5	4	3	4	9	3
9	Mahomed Ebrawm... ...	2	...	12	9	5	7	9	10	7
10	M. Nagiah	2	...	9	11	12	12	12	13	13
11	C. Vencataruthnum. ...	2	...	7	7	11	14	14	8	11
12	M. Francis	2	...	13	13	10	9	10	11	12
13	N. R. Chinniah.	2	...	4	6	13	6	13	12	10
14	T. Coopoosawmy.. ...	2	...	14	14	14	13	11	14	14

No. 4.

2nd Class of Stipendiary Students, and under instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.				General order of merit at the close of the Session.
				Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	
1	W. Lyons, L.S. ., ...	3	0	...	...	...	...	...
2	A. Sheen, P.S.	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
3	P. Vencataroyloo Naidoo, S.S.	2	0	3	5	3	5	4
4	N. Davarajooloo Pillay, S.S.	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
5	T. Chennel, P.S.	2	0	4	3	4	3	3
6	T. Aroonagherry Moodly, S.S.	2	0	5	4	5	4	5
7	P. Rajaruthnum, S.S. ...	2	0	6	6	6	6	6

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No. 5.

1st Session of Native Medical Pupils under instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Surgery.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.		Number of years in attendance	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	T. Rungasawmy	503	1	...	11	1	13	8	6
2	C. Lazarus	504	1	...	4	2	1	9	3
3	Jeeyaroosawmy	505	1	...	10	7	11	11	8
4	H. Ghoolam Mahomed	507	1	...	21	14	6	15	16
5	Tekeram	508	1	...	17	9	10	6	11
6	S. Kristniah	511	1	...	1	3	2	3	1
7	A. Doorasawmy Pillay	512	1	...	3	4	3	2	2
8	J. Appavoo	513	1	...	9	19	8	7	10
9	M. Appavoo	514	1	...	6	11	5	16	9
10	C. Manicum	515	1	...	23	22	20	19	22
11	R. Soondrum	517	1	...	22	15	16	17	20
12	M. Subaputhy	518	1	...	20	24	9	22	21
13	P. M. Sudagopa Naick	519	1	...	5	6	4	1	4
14	C. Soobooroyooloo	520	1	...	12	20	17	20	18
15	M. Ramasawmy	521	1	...	15	12	7	5	12
16	C. Appasawmy	522	1	...	18	8	15	13	14
17	G. Veerabuthren	523	1	...	14	16	19	21	17
18	Ramrajoo	531	1	...	7	18	18	14	13
19	Govindsawmy	532	1	...	19	23	23	23	23
20	P. Ramalingum Pillay	533	1	...	2	10	14	4	5
21	Syed Nizamoodeen	534	1	...	24	17	24	24	24
22	P. Nagappah	535	1	...	13	21	22	18	19
23	A. L. Peroomal	536	1	...	8	5	12	10	7
24	V. Coopoosawmy	540	1	...	16	13	21	12	15

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No. 6.

2nd Session of Native Medical Pupils under instruction in Anatomy and Materia Medica.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.		Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of the study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	T. A. Appavoo................	543	1	...	8	5	7
2	V. Coopoosawmy............	544	1	...	1	1	1
3	C. Bootchiah..................	545	1	...	9	4	8
4	C. Appasawmy................	547	1	...	5	3	5
5	C. Mootoosawmy............	548	1	...	7	2	4
6	C. Soobooroyloo.............	549	1	...	2	8	2
7	C. Balasoondrum.............	550	1	...	4	7	6
8	Syed Ally.......................	552	1	...	14	10	14
9	J. Daniel,........................	553	1	...	15	12	15
10	M. T. Mootoosawmy.........	554	1	...	10	11	11
11	M. Coopoosawmy..............	526	1	...	13	13	12
12	Meer Hyder.....................	527	1	...	11	9	10
13	M. E. Masillamony...........	542	1	...	3	6	3
14	M. Chendoolaul................	...	1	...	12	14	13
15	N. Govindarajooloo...........	...	1	...	6	15	9

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No. 7.

1st Section of Junior Medical Apprentices under instruction in Chemistry, Anatomy and Materia Medica.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	T. Mergler...	1	...	6	19	7	8
2	H. E. Wrightman...	1	...	9	17	8	12
3	E. Gillson...	1	...	22	6	5	9
4	C. Jordan...	1	...	12	15	10	14
5	A. Shortt...	1	...	3	3	1	1
6	O. E. E. Conwell...	1	...	13	12	14	15
7	J. D. Jones...	1	...	2	5	12	4
8	T. Todd..	1	...	7	2	3	2
9	C. A. Eade...	1	...	24	27	22	23
10	H. Wells...	1	...	5	7	4	3
11	J. Leech	1	...	21	20	16	19
12	J. A. Pope	1	...	17	18	25	21
13	J, O'C. Ross	1	...	16	21	20	20
14	J. A. Seymoure	1	...	1	14	13	6
15	W. P. Oliver	1	...	27	26	26	26
16	E. Trutwein	1	...	8	10	17	13
17	J. I. Kingston...	1	...	4	22	2	7
18	J. McDermott...	1	...	26	25	23	25
19	J. T. Brown...	1	...	19	11	11	16
20	W. Johnson...	1	...	25	24	24	24
21	P. A. Watts...	1	...	23	23	19	22
23	J. Anderson.....	1	...	20	8	18	18
23	A. J. Butterfield..	1	...	14	9	21	17
24	J. Johnson.	1	...	10	4	9	5
25	W. White...	1	...	18	1	15	10
26	R. Hamilton...	...	...	15	13	6	11
27	F. V. Cardoza, P.S...	...	...	11	16	...	...

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No. 8.

2nd Section of Medical Apprentices under instruction in Chemistry, Anatomy and Materia Medica.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.			General order of merit at the close of the Session.
				Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	
1	W. H. Oliver...	1	...	17	19	10	15
2	P. J. Faulkner...	1	...	14	14	18	17
3	J. McDiarmaid..	1	...	3	9	3	3
4	E. C. W. S. Boyd...	1	...	7	12	12	10
5	J. E. Xavier...	1	...	1	2	4	2
6	C. L. Carr...	1	...	8	6	7	8
7	H. C. Hilton...	1	...	5	11	2	5
8	T. Halge......	1	...	9	4	8	7
9	D. Arklie...	1	...	10	17	11	11
10	H. J. Ross...	1	...	21	20	23	22
11	F. H. Huntley...	1	...	18	15	13	16
12	S. Chalke...	1	...	6	1	9	4
13	J. Burgess...	1	...	13	18	19	19
14	E. Blackaby...	1	...	19	7	22	18
15	J. Loudon...	1	...	23	23	21	23
16	P. J. Duckworth...	1	...	16	8	15	12
17	J. H. Bacon...	1	...	22	5	16	14
18	C. Trutwein...	1	...	2	3	1	1
19	C. Mathers.....	1	...	12	16	14	13
20	W. Benn......	1	...	4	10	5	6
21	J. J. Yaull...	1	...	15	22	20	20
22	T. Burgess...	1	...	20	21	17	21
23	R. Watson...	1	...	11	13	6	9

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No. 9.

Junior or 3rd Section of Medical Apprentices under instruction in Anatomy.

Number.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	Number of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in Anatomy.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	W. Burgonha	6 m.	...	15	15
2	W. H. Eade	6 "	...	7	7
3	J. Trutwein	6 "	...	2	2
4	D. Ross	6 "	...	6	6
5	C. Murphy	6 "	...	10	10
6	G. W. Stoke	6 "	...	25	25
7	H. Hawkes	6 "	...	22	22
8	A. B. Court	6 "	...	4	4
9	C. R. Meneaud	6 "	...	26	26
10	S. Stenhoff	6 "	...	1	1
11	F. E. Green	6 "	...	31	31
12	D. O. Leary	6 "	...	9	9
13	W. A. Harrison	6 "	...	3	3
14	S. A. Carrapett	6 "	...	13	13
15	C. A. Leary	6 "	...	8	8
16	W. Smith	6 "	...	37	37
17	W. Lowe	6 "	...	12	12
18	J. Thipthorp	6 "	...	21	21
19	J. A. Ellis	6 "	...	19	19
20	C. S. Atkins	6 "	...	18	18
21	J. P. R. Thoy	6 "	...	17	17
22	T. O. Edmunds	6 "	...	32	32
23	T. L. Taylor	6 "	...	33	33
24	W. W. Hereford	6 "	...	30	30
25	C. M. Bowman	6 "	...	29	29
26	W. T. S. Newland	6 "	...	11	11
27	T. Dixon	6 "	...	27	27
28	S. P. Falloon	6 "	..	16	16
29	W. G. Johnson	6 "	...	20	20
30	T. Anderson	6 "	...	23	23
31	R. Scrivens	6 "	...	35	35
32	S. W. Lennon	6 "	...	14	14
33	C. Joachim	6 "	...	24	24
34	A. M. Vanderlin	6 "	...	34	34
35	C. D. Rose	6 "	...	5	5
36	W. Glenday	6 "	...	28	28
37	J. J. Taylor	6 "	...	36	36

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No. 10.

Numerical Abstract of the Classes under instruction, shewing the number which have been removed from the College, for the several reasons indicated in the Nominal Roll, with the number remaining at this date.

Classes.	Number at commencement.	Died	Discharged for Desertion.	Discharged from the Service as unlikely to become useful Subordinates.	Promoted to Assistant Apothecaries.	Promoted as Passed Medical Apprentices.	Promoted to Acting 2nd Dressers.	Promoted to Native Surgeons.	Left College with Diploma.	Number remaining in College.
4th or Senior Class.										
Medical Apprentices..........	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Students.........	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Private Students..............	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lane Scholar....................	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2nd Dressers.....................	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
3rd Class.										
Medical Apprentices..........	18	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...
Native Medical Pupils........	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...
Stipendiary Students.........	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lane Scholar....................	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2nd Class.										
Medical Apprentices.........	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Native Medical Pupils.......	28	...	3	1	...	...	1[illegible]	...	...	14
Stipendiary Students.........	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Private Students..............	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1st Class.										
Medical Apprentices..........	37	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
Medical Pupils..................	55	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	51
Private Students..............	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2nd Dressers....................	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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No. 11.

List of Students who have been brought to the notice of the College Council for "High Approval" and "Approval".

"HIGH APPROVAL".

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

5TH CLASS.

T. Ruthnum, s.s.

SURGERY.

4TH CLASS.

A. L. Conagasawmy, s.s. K. Somasunderum, s.s.
R. Narrainsawmy, s.s.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1ST CLASS.

C. Mootoosawmy.
C. Appasawmy.
M. E. Masilamony.
I. J. Kingston.
T. Todd.
J. C. Hilton.
S. Kristniah.

BOTANY.

2nd Dresser W. Venketasawmy Naidoo.

ANATOMY.

JUNIOR CLASS 1ST SECTION.

W. White. T. Todd.

JUNIOR CLASS 3RD SECTION.

W. A. Harrison.

"APPROVAL".

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

5TH CLASS.

Y. Anthony, L.S.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

5TH CLASS.

R. N. Manicum, s.s. Y. Anthony, L.S.

MEDICINE.

4TH CLASS.

K. Somasunderum, s.s. R. Narrainsawmy Naidoo, s.s.
P. Venketrungum Naidoo, s.s. W. Lyons, L.S.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

V. Ubboy Naidoo. T. Cundasawmy.

MIDWIFERY.

K. Somasunderum, s.s.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

2ND CLASS.

T. Chennel, P.S. M. Daverajooloo Pillay, S.S.
E. Gillson. H. Wells.

PHYSIOLOGY.

T. Chennel, P.S. N. Daverajooloo Pillay, S.S.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1ST CLASS.

J. H. McDiarmaid. A. Dorosawmy Pillay.
J. E. Xavier. P. M. Sodogopa Naick.
C. Boochia Naidoo.

ANATOMY.

JUNIOR CLASS 1ST SECTION.

A. Shortt. J. Johnson.

JUNIOR CLASS 3RD SECTION.

A. B. Court. C. D'Rose.
C. D. Ross.

CHEMISTRY.

1ST CLASS.

J. D. Jones. A. Shortt.

No. 12.

Nominal Roll of Students who have received "Certificates of Qualifications" since last Report as Assistant Apothecaries, 4th August 1857.

MEDICAL APPRENTICES.

1. J. Sausman. H. Boon.
J. J. Flynn. J. A. Falloon.
J. Walker.

1ST BATCH.

1. W. Hamilton. J. H. McCloskey.
W. G. Wright. G. Watson.
W. J. Gray. W. Watson.
E. O. C. Vint. J. F. J. Borgonha.
5. J. McFarland. 15. E. J. Heiden
J. R. Carey. C. Benn.
J. A. Evers. J. G. Ashworth.
T. Everard. T. T. VanHams.
T. G. Devine. 19. J. Ringrow.
10. R. J. Ramsbotham.

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2nd Dressers.

J. Isaacke.

David Marian.

1st Dresser.

Francis Brown.

No. 13.

Nominal Roll of Students who have left College as Assistant Apothecaries, and who have not received Certificates of Qualification, 27th August 1857.

2nd Batch.

1. D. Callaghan.
J. Norman.
H. A. Secluna.
R. Lowe.
5. E. Atkinson.
A. Wright.
J. J. Watts.
B. L. Xavier.
T. R. Hall.
10. C. Thipthorp.
H. Cunningham.
T. Roberts.
H. Owen.
A. C. Thompson.
N. D. Rozario.
16. F. V. S. Aitkins.

No. 14.

Nominal Roll of Students who have left College as "Passed Medical Apprentices" 9th November 1857.

3rd Batch.

1. A. Trutwein.
C. F. Brown.
G. Marrow.
T. E. Judge.
5. E. Canterbury.
M. D. Stewart.
J. Woods.
J. Croker.
G. Stuart.
10. J. H. Lincoln.
C. W. Baker.
F. D'Sylva.
J. Chadwick.
C. M. Antonio.
15. E. G. Scott.
G. Bailey.
R. J. Bowie.
C. H. Sampson.
G. E. King.
20. W. James.
R. J. Anderson.
J. H. Douglas.
R. Wells.
J. T. Gilles.
25. M. Wade.
R. Pointon.
G. W. Phillipps.
J. J. Laffrey.
29. H. Watson.

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No. 15.

Nominal Roll of Students who have left College as Acting 2nd Dressers.

1st Batch.

24th June 1857.

1	Israel Zachariah,	No. 475		R. Davasegayum,	No. 467
	S. Sooranarrain,	„ 458		Arokeum,	„ 493
	Mahomed Ghouse,	„ 449		C.M. Mauridoss Pillay,	„ 509
	T. Iyasawmy,	„ 498		N. Vurdaragoohoo,	„ 468
5	Chengle Row,	„ 474	15	S. Valavendrum,	„ 501
	Cullatoor Permalloo,	„ 432		V. M. Appavoo,	„ 497
	Lutchmiah,	„ 469		T. Soobramony Pillay,	„ 499
	S. Venkiah,	„ 462		P. Nulliah Naidoo,	„ 476
	C. S. Venkanah,	„ 442	19	S. Mooneesawmy,	„ 492
10	Tanjore Appasawmy Pillay,	„ 428			

2nd Batch.

27th August 1857.

M. J. A. Francis,	No. 450	A. Narrainsawmy,	No. 500
C. Veerasawmy,	„ 451	R. P. Vadacunoo Pillay,	„ 481
C. Rhamany,	„ 516	M. V. Ramanjooloo,	„ 482
T. Veerasawmy Naidoo,	„ 453	Coopoo Chenda Lala,	„ 491

No. 16.

List of Casualties among the Students.

Paid Candidate J. M. Diamond.

No. 17.

List of Students discharged from the Service as unlikely to become useful Subordinates.

Senior Medical Apprentice, H. G. J. Ross.
1st Class Native Medical Pupil D. Samuel, No. 502.

No. 18.

List of Students deserted from the College.

3rd	Class Native Medical	Pupil	S. Veerasawmy Pillay.	No. 551
2nd	Class do.	do.	Chengleroyen.......	No. 528
2nd	Class do.	do.	C. Manicum.........	No. 515
2nd	Class do.	do.	M. Subaputty......	No. 518

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No. 19.

List of Students Remanded,

Junior Medical Apprentice	W. P. Oliver.
,, ,,	J. McDermott.
,, ,,	J. P. Faulkner.
,, ,,	F. H. Huntley.
,, ,,	J. Burgess.
,, ,,	E. Blackaby.
,, ,,	J. Loudon.
Paid Candidate.............	T. T. Yaull.
,, ...	T. Burgess.

No. 20.

List of Students who have received Honorary Certificates, Session 1857-58.

Stipendiary Student R. N. Manickum, Prosector in the Anatomical department.

Stipendiary Student T. Ruthnum, Assistant in Physiological Class.

Lane Student W. Lyons,	do. Chemical Class.
Do. Y. Anthony,	do. Botanical Class.
Private Student J. Bilderbeck,	do. Anatomical Class.

No. 21.

Roll of Students who have received Diplomas of the Madras Medical College as Graduates of Medicine and Surgery.

2nd Dresser Moodeen Sherriff.
Do. M. Iyasawmy.
Do. J. Rajantheram.

Stipendiary Student T. Ruthnum.
Private Student J. Bilderbeck.
Lane Scholar Y. Anthony.

No. 22.

List of Donors to the Library of the Medical College, Session 1857-58.

J. E. Mayer, Esq.

Observations on the applicability of Gas Light by Professor J. E. Mayer, Esq.

H. B. Montgomery, Esq., M.D.

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Montgomery on the signs and symptoms of Pregnancy.

G. Smith, Esq., M.D.

Hyderabad Hindoostanee Journal No. 5, 6 and 7.

H. J. Carter, Esq.

Carter's Geological Papers on Western India with Atlas.

Principal, Grant Medical College.

Annual report of the Grant Medical College Council, Bombay.

Pathological Society of London.

Transactions of the Pathological Society of London, Vols. 7th and 8th.

JOHN JOBARD,

Librarian.

No. 23.

List of Donors to the Museum of the Madras Medical College, Session 1857-58.

Professor W. Evans, M.D., F.R.C.S.

1 Cast of an Urinary Calculus.

2 Kidneys showing Bright's disease.

Liver exhibiting scirrhous tubercles.

Liver exhibiting the cavity of an abscess (the organ is enormously enlarged.)

Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta.

Professor A. Blacklock.

Exfoliated bone from lower jaw.

Professor W. J. VanSomeren, M.D.

Heart with its root showing dilatation of the convex border of the ascending portion of the Arch of the Aorta with an opening in it capable of admitting a probe.

Diseased Mesenteric Glands.

Uterus and Vagina.—The former closed almost entirely at external orifice of cervix and the latter exhibiting a small conical projection on its lower wall about an inch behind the anterior extremity.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D., & A.M., *Acting Professor of Midwifery.*

A Piliferous Cyst.

Surgeon J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Stomach diminished in size and exhibiting much hypertrophy in its mucous and muscular coats.

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Left Lung showing extensive cavities (Vomicæ.)
Dropsy of the Uterus..
Clitoris very much enlarged.
Heart diseased.
Cirrhosis of the Liver.
Bright's Kidney.

Carcinomatous tumour of large size removed from the hip of an old man and urinary bladder from same subject, exhibiting a growth similar in character to that excised from the hip.

Concretions found attached to the Dura Mater and Choroid Plexus.
Diseased Pancreas.
Scrophulous tubercles found in various parts of the Brain.
Bones of Forearm diseased.

Assistant Surgeon J. Shortt, M.D.

Aneurism of the abdominal Aorta.
Bones of Knee joint carious.

Surgeon J. Reed.

A Monster Pig.

Assistant Surgeon Barker.

Calvarium shewing deficiency at fore part result of wound.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. Stewart.

Portion of a Sheep's Vertebra found imbedded in the Pelvis of the right Kidney.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Windus.

Several Renal Calculi (composition Oxylate of Lime.)

Surgeon H. W. Porteous.

Fatty Heart.

Surgeon W. C. Maclean, M.D.

Five Urinary Calculi.

Surgeon E. G. Balfour.

Urinary Calculus.

Surgeon C. D. Currie, M.D.

A Monster Fœtus.

Surgeon J. M. Jackson.

Portion of Ileum perforated by ulceration.
Enchondromatous tumour of left Hand.

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Umbilical Hernia (Liver and small intestines are contained within the Sac.)

Assistant Apothecary J. H. Lincoln.

A Tuccoo (Gecko Lizard.)

R. WILKINS,

Curator of the Museum, &c.

No. 24.

List of Text Books used by the Students of the Madras Medical College.

Anatomy.—The Anatomist's Vade Mecum by E. Wilson, F.R.S.

Chemistry.—Dr. Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Botany.—A Class Book of Botany by J. H. Balfour, M.D., F.L.S., & F.R.S.E.

Materia Medica.—A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics by J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S.

Physiology.—A Manual of Physiology by W. B. Carpenter, M.D.

Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum by W. A. Guy, M.B.

Theory and Practice of Medicine by G. Gregory, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgery.—The Surgeon's Vade Mecum by Robert Druit, F.R.C.S.

Midwifery.—A Manual of Midwifery by F. Churchill, M.D., M.R.I.A.

Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—A Manual of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery by Wharton Jones, F.R.S.

Diseases of Children.—Lectures on diseases of infancy and childhood by C. West, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence.—A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence by A. S. Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.

Principles of Forensic Medicine by W. A. Guy, M.B.

Dictionary.—A Dictionary of terms used in medicine and the Collateral Sciences, by R. D. Hoblyn, A.M.

Practical and Surgical Anatomy.—The Dissector's Manual of Practical and Surgical Anatomy, by E. Wilson, F.R.S.

All Students are required to provide themselves with the above books when studying the several subjects to which they relate. Students in general are also permitted to take Works on loan from the Library.

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No. 25.

To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

With reference to the Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 20th February 1858, No. 211, directing us to form ourselves "into a Committee for Examination of the Students of the Medical College," we have the honor, having completed that duty, to forward to you the accompanying Tabular Statements giving the results of our examination and our opinion on the merits of the several classes, as well as our judgments regarding the Candidates for Diplomas.

We have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *Director General Medical Department and President.*

" J. SANDERSON, *Garrison Surgeon.*
" H. W. PORTEOUS, *Surgeon 4th District.*
" W. C. MACLEAN, M.D., *Surgeon 3rd District.*
} Members.

(True Copy.)

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS, MEDICAL COLLEGE,
April 1858.

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No. 26.

Result of Examination of Candidates for Diploma, Session 1857-58, Second or final Examination.

Date.	Names.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Diseases of Women and Children.	Diseases of the Eye.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Dissection and Practical Surgery.	Result.
	2nd Dressers.								
April 26th and 3rd May.	Moodeen Sherriff............	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Fair.......	Passed.
27th and 3rd May.	M. Iyasawmy..	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Tolerable	Passed.
	J. Rajantheram	Very Good.	Good........	Very Good.	Good........	Good........	Good........	Fair.......	Passed.
	M. Juggernathum Naidoo Garoo.........	Indifferent..	Indifferent..	Good........	Indifferent..	Very Good.	Good........	Very Indifferent.	Failed.
	Stipendiary Students.								
26th and 3rd May.	R. N. Manicum	Very fair...	Indifferent..	Good........	Good........	Good........	Very Good.	Fair.......	Failed.
	T. Ruthnum...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Fair	Passed.
	Lane Scholar.								
3rd May and 25th April.....	Y. Anthony....	Good........	Good........	Very Good.	Very Good.	Good........	Very Good.	Indifferent.	Passed.
	Private Student.								
	J. Bilderbeck..	Very Good.	Good........	Good........	Good........	Very Good.	Good........	Not Examined.	Passed.

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First Examination.

Date.	Names.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Botany.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Chemistry.	Result.
	2nd Dressers.						
April 28th	Pulney Andy............	Good..........	Fair............	Good..........	Good..........	Good..........	Passed.
,,	Macellamoney Pillay...	Fair............	Indifferent.....	Indifferent. ...	Fair............	Indifferent. ...	Failed.
,,	Vencatasawmy...........	Very Indifferent.	Very Indifferent.	Ve:y Indifferent.	Very Indifferent.	Very Indifferent.	Do.
	Stipendiary Students.						
28th	A. L. Cunagasawmy,...	Indifferent.....	Indifferent.....	Good..........	Fair............	Good..........	Failed.
29th	Somasoondrum...........	Bad.......... ..	Indifferent.....	Goop..........	Good..........	Good..........	Do.
,,	P. Venketrungum.......	Indifferent....	Fair............	Fair............	Fair............	Good..........	Do.
,,	R. Narrainsawmy........	Very Indifferent............	Indifferent.....	Fair............	Fair............	Indifferent.....	Do.

MADRAS,
Medical College,
April 1858.

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *Director General Medical Department and President.*
,, J. SANDERSON, *Garrison Surgeon.*
,, J. W. PORTEOUS, *Surgeon 4th District.*
,, W. C. MACLEAN, M.D., *Surgeon 3rd District.*
} *Members.*

N. B.—The Committee are of opinion that when the Candidates who failed are again brought up, it will not be necessary to examine them on the subjects on which they have obtained the judgment of "*good.*"

(True copy.)
J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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Proposed arrangement for the coming Examin

Date.		Month, &c.	Lectures to close on / Nature of Examinatic — Classes.	Subjects for *vivâ vo* mination.
		1858.		
19th	Monday..	April.	4th Year's Students (Stipendiary).	Medicine, Mi Diseases of th and Surgery.
			2nd Year's do. do.	Anatomy, Phy Chemistry a teria Medica.
20th	Tuesday..	do.	2nd Year's Students (Natives).	Medicine Mi Diseases of t Surgery, A and Physiolog
19th	Monday..	do.	1st Year Apprentices 1st and 2nd Section. Do. 3rd Section.	
20th	Tuesday..	do.	1st Year Apprentices 1st and 2nd Section.	Anatomy, Mate dica, and Ch
			Do. 3rd Section.	Anatomy.
			1 Private Student and 2 2nd Dressers (1 year).	Botany
			Native Medical Pupils 1st Section.	Anatomy, Phy Surgery and Medica.
			Do. do. 2nd Section.	Anatomy and Medica.
20th	Tuesday..	do.	4th Year Students (Stipendiary and Private).	
			2nd Do. (Stipendiary).	

MADRAS, MEDICAL COLLEGE,
April 1858.

(True Copy.)
J. W. MUDGE,
Secretary Medical Colleg

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1,725	1,685	1,671	20,003 3 8
		84	20,003 3 8

General Total Company's Rupees... 43,288 10 10

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

APPENDIX No. 29.

f Instruction, &c., for the Session 1857-58, *commencing from* 1*st August* 1857.

Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Organic Chemistry for 6 months.	Chemistry for 9 months.	Organic Chemistry for 6 months.	Chemistry for 9 months.	Organic Chemistry for 6 months.
Physiology for 9 months.	Anatomy for 9 months.	Physiology for 9 months.	Anatomy for 9 months.	Physiology for 9 months.
Surgery for 9 months.	Materia Medica for 6 months. Botany for 3 months.	Surgery for 9 months.	Materia Medica for 6 months. Botany for 3 months.	Surgery for 9 months.
Clinical Surgery for 9 months.	Medicine for 9 months.	Clenical, Medicine for 9 months.	Medicine for 9 months.	
Medical Jurisprudence for 9 months.	Midwifery for 6 months. Diseases of the Eye for 3 months.	Medical Jurisprudence for 9 months.	Midwifery for 6 months. Diseases of the Eye for 3 months.	

GE, }

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

No	Rank.	1[illegible]								
		May.			June.			July.		
	Professors and Assistant.									
1	Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine	150	...	...	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	,, of Chemistry and Pharmacy	150	...	...	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	,, of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye	150	...	...	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	,, of Surgery and Clinical Surgery	150	...	...	150	...	..	150	...	...
1	,, of Materia Medica and Botany	150	...	...	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	,, of Anatomy and Physiology	150	...	..	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	,, of Medical Jurisprudence..	150	...	.	150	...	...	150	...	...
1	Secy. Medical College Council.	100	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
1	Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry	100	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
1	Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum	100	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
1	Assistant in the Department of Materia Medica	50	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...
1	Native Assistant	50	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...
5	Subordinate Assists. in the several Departments of Instruction.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Clerk	30	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...
1	Draughtsman	35	...	...	35	...	...	35	...	...
1	Anatomical Attendant	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...
1	do. do.	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...
1	do. do.	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...
1	Peon and Moochee	10	8	...	10	8	...	10	8	...
1	Chemical Lascar	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	..
2	Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...
2	Gardeners at 5 do.	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...
4	Dooley Bearers at 6 do.	24	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...
	Contgt. expenses of the College.	49	10	...	58	9	...	19	4	...
	Sundries and Articles supplied in the several Departments of Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stipendiary Students.									
2	Stipy. Student at Rs. 14 each	28	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...
4	do. do. ,, ,, 10 & 14 ,,	40	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	..
3	do. do. ,, ,, 7 & 10 ,,	21	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...

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MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Abstract Statement of Military and Civil Students attending the Madras Medical College, who received pay during the Session 1857-58.

	1857.								1858.			
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Stipendiary Students..................	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Senior Medical Apprentices.........	24	24	24	42	42	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junior do. do.	48	48	48	48	48	48	43	43	43	43	43	43
Paid Candidates........................	20	20	20	20	20	20	43	43	43	43	43	43
1st Class Native Medical Pupils....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2nd do. do.	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
3rd do. do.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Abstract Statement of the Expenses.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Professors and Secretary.......	13,800	0	0			
Do. of Assistants..........................	3,850	0	0			
Do. of Establishment and Servants....	2,124	0	0			
Contingent Expenses..........................	590	14	3			
Annual Supplies, &c..........................	1,543	8	11			
Salaries of Stipendiary Students.............	1,377	0	0			
Do. of Military Students.................	20,003	3	8			
Total Company's Rupees				43,288	10	10

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No. 31.

COMPOUND DISLOCATION.

Thoppay, ætat. 13, Male.

Nervo-sanguine Temperament.

Admitted into the Surgical Ward, General Hospital, on the 26th September 1858, at 5½ p. m., with a Compound Dislocation at the left Elbow-joint. The arm is bent at an obtuse angle with the lower extremity of the humerus protruding forwards and inwards through the integument which is torn irregularly and to a considerable extent. The Ulna projects considerably backwards with a hollow on either side of the olecranon. The lateral and anterior and posterior ligaments are completely torn across; the condyles and trochlear surface of humerus appear clean and free from any of the lacerated ligaments; bleeding little or none; pulsation of the radial artery can be distinctly felt at the wrist. The radius does not appear to be dislocated. No numbness or loss of sensation in the forearm and hand. The accident is said to have been occasioned by a fall on his hand while the patient was wrestling with another boy much his superior both in age and strength.

The patient being put under the influence of chloroform, reduction of the dislocation was effected; and edges of the torn skin brought together by means of sutures. A triangular splint was then applied to the inner side of the limb and fastened by bandages. The elbow was afterwards painted with a concentrated tincture of Digitalis; and the patient put to bed with the injured arm in an elevated position, on cotton pillows. He has taken no food since early this morning.

To have a pint of broth.

R. Pulv. Doveri, grs. v; to be given now, and repeated at 9 if he remain restless.

27th. Slept indifferently last night. Has fever, tongue broad, coated with white fur, pulse 92 *per minute.* Wound bled a little during night, elbow has become swollen and painful. The tight bandages were cut across and the arm suspended in a sling.

Repeat Digitalis to elbow and keep it cool by wet cloth.

Spoon diet.
Congee 1½ pints.

3 p.m. Bowels did not open since admission; fever continues high,

R. Ol: Ricini, ℨ vi, now.

6 p.m. The oil has not operated.
To have an Oily Enema.

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28th. Bowels opened freely after the Enema. Fever is still on him; pulse 140. Pieces of lint which were applied to the wound, when it was first dressed, were removed, to allow a free exit to matter if formed.

R. Tinct. Digitalis, ℳ v.
Tinct. Hyoscyanii, ℳ x.
Mag. Sulphur, ʒss.
Aquæ, ℥i, *mice.*
To be given every second hour.

Vesp. Bowels opened three or four times; skin not so hot as this morning; but still the fever has not left him. Continue the Medicine without Epsom Salt.

29th. The arm is much swollen, but there is very little discharge from the wound. The wooden splint was removed and a perforated zinc splint applied to the outer side of the arm. Fever still continues, but less severe, pulse 136.

Apply simple dressing to wound.
Add Pot. Nitras. grs. x to each dose of his mixture.

Vesp. Bowels did not move to-day. Fever high, pulse 142, tongue still broad and foul. There are a number of small vesicles with Erythematous redness around the wound.

R. Hydrarg. Chlorid. grs. viij.
Pulv. Jalapæ Co. grs. xx.
Pulv. Zingibris, grs. vi.
Aquæ, ℥iss, *mice*, s.s.

If his bowels do not move within four hours' time the following Enema is to be given.

R. Ol: Ricini, ℥ij
Aq. Orizœ Oss *mice.*

30th. Was purged freely last night after the Enema. Fever remits, pulse 120.

R. Tinct. Digitalis, ℳ ij.
Tinct. Ferrisesquichli ℳ x.
Aquæ, ℥i, *mice.*
every hour.

Vesp. There are large *bullæ* in place of the small vesicles. Face puffy. Complains of much pain in the elbow, arm and neck. No collection of pus in the joint.

Omit Tinct. Ferrisesquichli, and add Sol. Quinæ, Amorph. ℳ x, to each dose of the medicine.

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1st October. Skin cooler; tongue not so broad as before, beginning to clean; pulse 100. Elbow feels easier.

R. Sol. Quinæ Amorph. ♏ x.
Inf: Hœmatoxyl, ℥ij, *mice,*
every second hour.

2d. Erysipelas has disappeared; but the wound is covered with a superficial slough, and it omits an offensive odour. Faceless swollen, tongue cleaning. Pain in the neck better. Bowels opened once last night.

Ulcer to be dressed with lint and liquor.
Sodæ Chlorinat. Cont. Medicine.

3rd. No fever, pulse 82. Ulcer is irritable and bleeds easily; there is scarcely any discharge from it. The slough is being removed. Skin over the joint and forearm is wrinkled.

Spoon diet, Bread 8 oz.
Omit medicine.
R. Tinct Ferrisesquichli ♏ viij.
Aquæ, ℥i, *mice,*
every 4th hour.

4th. Is free from severe pains in the joint; swelling less; tongue pretty clean. Pain in the neck relieved.

Chicken Broth, 1½ pints.
Rice, one pint.

Vesp. No fever; wound is closing, discharge slight. The Zinc splint was removed and the wooden one bent at *right angles* substituted.

5th. Ulcer is granulating. Bowels regular. Complains of a little pain in the neck.

R. Tinct. Cannabis sat. ♏ x.
Tinct. Opii. ♏ vi.
every 2nd hour.

6th. Bowels confined; otherwise doing well.

To have a Seidlitz powder to-morrow morning. Cont. Medicine.

From this date the patient continued to improve more or less steadily; and when the ulcers healed, he left the Hospital with a pretty moveable joint.

Remarks.

It is but rarely that cases of Compound Dislocation are met with; and the present one at the Elbow joint, recommends itself, therefore, to our attentive observation and study.

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The legitimate function of the Elbow-joint is flexion and extension, the movements of pronation and supination, belonging strictly to the Radio-ulnar articulation.

The Elbow, like all other joints of the Ginglymoid group, is provided with four sets of ligaments, namely anterior, posterior, internal lateral and external lateral. By some the whole of these four ligaments have been considered as one under the name of Capsular ; and two others, as the *oblique* and *orbicular*, have been included among the ligaments proper to the joint. But nothing like capsules, such as are found in the hip and shoulder, can be said to exist in the elbow joint. As for the two ligaments, orbicular and oblique, while the former belongs exclusively to the Radioulnar articulation, the latter can hardly be found to strengthen the joint. Thus it is not only anatomically correct to consider the ligaments holding together the humerus and ulna as four separate bands, but it is desirable to do so, as such a division has reference to *a general rule* observed in the formation of the ligaments of the hinge-joints. To effect the movements allowed in the joints, we have provided, the Biceps and Brachialis Anticus for flexion ; and, Triceps assisted by the Anconeus for extension. These muscles further contribute by their tendons to the strengthening of the joint. The conformation of the Elbow-joint renders it more difficult to admit of dislocation than that of the shoulder ; and when a comparison is instituted between the former and the knee, if we admit interlocking of bones as an element provided against the occurrence of dislocation, we find the Elbow claiming a superiority, in point of strength and rarity of luxation, over the latter. This superiority it would still maintain, if the knee did not turn the balance to itself by the greater number of ligaments with which it is supplied. The smaller size also of the elbow and its frequent exposure to accidents, in consequence of the use of the upper extremity as an organ of defence, render it more frequently subject to dislocation than the knee. Without comparison then, the elbow is sufficiently strong to fulfil with efficiency, the various offices for which it is intended. So strong is it that, in some instances, the bones would sooner break than ligaments allow of dislocation. But it has, like every thing else, weak points or positions, which render it easily assailable by the causes tending to produce displacement. For example, a person, falling on his hand with his elbow semiflexed, has not the ulna in the line of gravity with the humerus, to receive the weight of the body with advantage and convey it to the earth's centre; so that, the whole weight of the body

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falling on the humerus drives its further end out of the Sigmoid cavity of the ulna (which then forms an angle with it) either forwards, or forwards and outwards, or, as in the case under consideration, forwards and inwards. In some persons the conformation of the joint appears to be weak. Thus instead of a hollow in the flexure of the point, there is prominence and frequently a depression in the site of the Olecranon. This can only be produced either by the shallowness of the sigmoid cavity or by the laxity of the ligaments. The former defect appears to be produced by the same casual circumstances as those which, in some, give rise to a want the Antero-posterior or transverse arch of the foot; and when this exists the head of the humerus not finding sufficient room to conceal itself, stands prominent. The interlocking is then imperfect and the occurrence of dislocation easy. When the laxity of the ligaments, a consequence of general debility, is present, the humerus cannot be firmly bound down to the ulna; and no wonder, that it should form a projection in the bend of the elbow and render the articulation weak. At the time when the injury happened in our patient, the arm is said to have been in the first of these circumstances, *viz.*, in a *semi-flexed* state. As soon as the case was brought under our care, having ascertained that it was one of compound dislocation, uncomplicated with rupture of the artery or laceration of the nerve; and having determined to save the joint, we proceeded without delay to reduce the dislocation. There was no bleeding from the skin to call for treatment; and this is what generally occurs in lacerated wounds from the irregularly torn vessels readily contracting and thus preventing the escape of their contents. In effecting the replacement of the humerus, it was necessary to cut a few fibres probably of the anterior ligament and make a slight incision in the skin to admit the bone. There was some bleeding during the operation, but only very little. The edges of the skin were then brought together by sutures, and pieces of lint, partly secured with blood, were put on the wound, care being taken to prevent any air being confined in the joint. The wooden splint bent at right angle was applied to the anterior part of the arm with an angle well against the bend of the Elbow, to prevent re-displacement, an occcurrence by no means infrequent in such cases.

The dangers in compound dislocation are, as might be anticipated, proportionate to the nature of the joint implicated, the importance of the parts injured, the extent of laceration and exposure of the synovial sac; and the age, constitution and previous habits of the patient. Injuries involving the joints of the lower extremities, are far more serious than

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those of the upper; this is owing partly, to greater size of the joints and the high degree of inflammation which follows. There is nothing, in the patient himself, that would make the case very serious, except his age. Still the injury itself is very severe:—all the ligaments are completely torn asunder, the Brachialis Anticus muscle is, in all probability, separated from its attachment, the skin is considerably lacerated, the synovial membrane is exposed and the artery and nerve, though not torn, are yet much overstretched. When the whole system began to feel the existing injury, and fever and inflammation appeared, the *pulse* rose first to 120 and then to 142, all the secretions of the body began to be altered, either in quality or quantity, and the elbow swelled and became tense and painful. The means employed to meet these morbid symptoms were simple; yet well calculated to avert them without being in danger of giving rise to any. An evaporated tincture of Digitalis was applied to the elbow from the very commencement to moderate the inflammation and consequently the fever.

After Purgatives and Salines, Digitalis and Henbane were administered internally to reduce the frequency of heart's action, lessen fever and subdue swelling and inflammation. When Erysipelas showed itself, cold externally and Iron and Purgatives internally were used to stop its progress. When the fever took the remittent form, Quinine was given. By these measures the pulse gradually came down, fever disappeared, tongue cleaned, swelling and inflammation subsided and the wound commenced to granulate. When, at this time, pain was complained of in the neck, Cannabis was exhibited from fear of Tetanus supervening. The patient was subsequently put on *full diet* and *tonics*, upon which he steadily improved and the ulcer gradually healed, occasional applications of astringents alone having been necessary. The use of the joint was restored to a considerable extent when the patient left the Hospital at his own request.

MADRAS,
30th April 1858.

A. L. CONAGASAWMY,
Sipendiary Student,
4th year.

(A true copy.)

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,

Secretary College Council.

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No. 32.

ANTHRAX.

T. D'S. ÆT. 53, PAUPER.

Temperament, Nervo-Sanguine.

Admitted 22nd October 1857, about 8 A.M. with a hard, diffused and painful boil, oval in shape and situated on the right half of the back about 2 inches away from the spinal column and occupying the space from 6th to 9th rib. It is considerably elevated above the level of the surrounding integument and consists of several apertures or mouths giving exit to thin grumous pus. It moreover presents a dark purple appearance and is of about the size of a hen's egg. The patient complains of pricking pain and burning sensation. Bowels confined, appetite impaired, tongue coated, skin warm, pulse quick and feeble, and his general health seems to be much deranged. On enquiry as to the origin of the complaint he states that it first made its appearance as a small pustule some 5 or 6 days ago.

22nd October. Spoon diet.

The poultice with which he was admitted on his back to be removed and a piece of simple dressing put over the part.

23rd October. No change since last report.

Potassa Fusa rubbed over the sore and a dry piece of lint applied over it.

Port wine, one measure given immediately.

R. Port wine, one measure.
Vin. Ant. Pot. Tart. ♏. xx.
Quinæ Disulp. gr. ii.
Acid Int. Dil. ♏. x.
Tinct. Hyascy. ♏. xx.
Thrice a day.

Spoon diet, Bread oz. 8, broth, pint 1, rice, pints 2.

Vespere. Complains of less pain, skin rather cool, and the pulse less excited. States that he took his food with better appetite.

R. Arrack, 1 measure, at bed time.

24th October. States that he slept well last night and feels less pain, bowels moved freely once this morning.

Full diet with 2 measures of Port Wine, one for breakfast and the other for dinner.

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25th. Slough caused by application of Caustic Potass is not separated and there exudes from the sore, some thin serous discharge mixed up with unhealthy pus. The patient complains of being affected with Piles, and states that when going to stool he experiences much pain and a burning sensation, which he adds are aggravated by taking Port wine. He is moreover labouring under Hydrocele for long time and seems to have been treated for it outside.

To have Sherry wine instead of the Port.

Copaiba Bolus ʒss thrice a day.

Cont. his other medicine.

Spoon Diet. Bread oz. 8, Soup O ii, Rice O ii, Mutton Chops oz. 8, Soujee Conjee O i.

26th October. Informs that he passed his night very quietly, bowels moved twice. Appetite good. Pulse normal. Feels a kind of "dragging" pain.

Cont. Med. and omit Port wine.

27th. The scab separated itself this morning and there is some discharge.

Dress the sore with Lint dipped in Liq. Sodi Chlorinata, and a piece of simple Dressing to be covered over the part.

28th. No "dragging" pain since the removal of the scab, the ulcer is improving and there is still some bad odor about it. Cont. Med. &c.

29th October. There is less discharge and the ulcer is improving steadily. Functions normal. Cont. Med. &c. Full Diet.

30th. No notable change. Cont. Med.

2nd. December. Cicatrization is commencing and the patient is getting stronger.

9th. Cicatrization is almost complete.

12th. Better. Discharged.

Remarks.

It is very remarkable to observe that Anthrax or Carbuncle prevails amongst adults and the aged under two very opposite circumstances, the one being those in which the individual is leading a luxurious and sedentary life, and the other being those wherein he is placed in poor and needy condition ; because in both these cases, the blood is surcharged with effete materials which tend to vitiate the whole current and produce more or less the same results. When the carbuncle makes its appearance it seems to prefer the back and the nates which is attributed by some, to the comparative thickness of the subcutaneous cellular Tissue of those parts,

but cases not unfrequently occur wherein we see it attacking the other parts as well. The rich natives of this place are more susceptible to this disease, which, I think, is owing to their mode of living.

It is, as we all know, the salutary effort of nature to get rid of the deletereous materials existing in large quantity as the result of disintegration of non-assimilated food (as in the case of rich individuals) as well as that of the Tissues of the body in the performance of their various functions and these disintegrated matters being retained in the system in consequence of sluggishness of the Emunctories act very injuriously.

Carbuncle differs from Boil by its being irregular or oval in shape, by its being dusky in appearance and by its being possessed of a number of openings from which their grumous pus exudes instead of healthy one. It is moreover distinguished by its tendency to spread widely into the surrounding textures; by its being destitute of limitary wall formed of fibrine which is a beautiful provision of nature to prevent the ravages of inflammation, and by its being accompanied with cachectic state of the body, and lastly by its aptitude to terminate fatally.

The patient under our charge with this complaint is a poor old man of broken down constitution and from his ill-mode of living, there appears sufficient reason for us to believe that his circulating fluid is very much impoverished and impregnated with impurities. As he is further suffering from Piles and Hydrocele, as stated in the case, I believe that these may also contribute towards enfeebling the system, and as we should estimate the danger of this disease according to the nature and importance of the place it is situated upon, it would lead us to fear that the sore, located as it is, on the right half of the back occupying the space from 6th to 9th rib, might, in case of taking an unfavorable course, make its way into the interior of the chest and set up inflammation in the Pleura Castalis, would thus endanger the life of the patient very much.

There are various ways of treating the carbuncle and these are, in brief, making crucial incisions across the swelling, or circular incision all around, or applying Caustic around the part with a view of forming a limitary wall, but the latter kind of treatment is of little or no service since the application of Caustic itself cannot produce any new fibrine, whilst the system is below par to effect the purpose.

Some cases, again, are treated by the application of Potassa Fusa, and this is the one which was adopted in the present case, our object in using the Caustic Potass is to destroy the whole diseased surface and convert it into a clean healthy ulcer and after the Eschar was removed,

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the further treatment in the case consisted in dressing the ulcer with lint dipped in diluted Liq : Sodi Chlorinata and with these local measures, his constitutional treatment was not forgotten. He was placed upon mineral and vegetable tonics with moderate good and nourishing diet together with cordials and occasional laxatures for the purpose of strengthening his system by restoring the patient to his health.

Under this treatment, the patient has made a considerable improvement and in short, being cured of the disease, was discharged from the Hospital.

(Signed) K. SOMASOONDRUM,
Stipendiary Student, 4th year.

(True copy.)

J. D. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS,
30th April 1858.

No. 33.

The following remarks were written by P. Vencatarungum Naidoo. Stipendiary Student, on case of Erysipelas in one of the Mounted Police.

From the history of the case, we are at liberty to pronouce that the constitution of our patient has been rendered very susceptible to impressions by an exhausting disease, the jungle fever, under which he was labouring for a period of 18 months.

And if we add to this, his present avocation as that of a Trooper in which muscular exercise is indented upon, and the mental anxiety of running his life into risk in those critical days of *Mohorum* and a full exposure to the mercies of night air, we are naturally led to assert that the body under such circumstances must be rendered a fruitful nidus for reception and origin of diseases, *i. e.* in plainer language, the patient has a predisposing cause within himself whereas the ulcer occasioned by a blister of his boot afforded only an exciting cause for the development of the disease: consequently although the malady has a Traumatic origin, yet it is developed and kept up by Idiopathic causes.

Erysipelas is a cutaneous disease, but distinguished from other skin diseases by its erratic and metastatic character and rapidly spreading tendency and sometimes by the presence of vesicles and bullæ.

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Some divide the disease according to the parts affected as *Cutaneous* and *Cellulo-Cutaneous;* while others again in accordance to the degree of Inflammation as Erythema, Erysipelas and Phlegmonous-Erysipelas.

Erythema is characterised by tenderness, softness of the skin, and diffuse superficial redness without hardness; and is one where much danger is not anticipated, as it only involves the Retæ Mucosum. This is clearly seen in this case on the inner side of the thigh soon after the patient's admission into the hospital.

In Erysipelas it is the true-skin or Cutisvera that becomes involved, and is distinguished by its hard and leathery feel, leathery because the whole cutis is injected, as we witnessed in the case on the inner side of the same limb.

And in Phlegmonous-Erysipelas the skin is leathery at the onset, but after the lapse of few days it changes in its consistency and feels soft and boggy from the formation of putrid matter in the sub-cutaneous cellular-tissue, as manifested in the present instance though indistinctly at about the lower third of the leg where the Erysipelas inflammation existed and the formation of pus was indicated by a short fit of shiver.

Thus, we observe, in the case three degrees of the specific inflammation more or less strongly and distinctly marked:—moreover it has shown a peculiar tendency to creep upwards towards the trunk which is explained as a peculiarity of the disease.

As the skin which covers the whole frame of the human body is an excretory organ, it separates and throws out certain *morbific* materials from the blood and thus renders that vital fluid pure, and hereby fits it to nourish other tissues of the system. But when such an extensive organ becomes implicated with disease either in part or in whole (exanthematous diseases), we have as a consequence the *materis morbi* retained within the system, which aggravate the granity of the disease by adding fresh fuel to the flames and even slight our treatment—however judicious it may be.

Here our plan of treatment for the most part as regards the local and constitutional is the same in both cases, *viz.*, Erythema and Erysipelas; and in Phlegmonous Erysipelas, we should promptly give to the patient the benefit of our lancet by free, short and deep incisions in addition to the other measures. As Erysipelas is a disease of debelity it requires a tonic mode of treatment; and not strictly antiphlogistic The depressing plan of treatment, instead of curing the malady material-

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ly deteriorates the nutritive fluid more and more, and the already weakened system, by irritating the weak capillaries hastens Suppuration; This in turn kindles up fresh inflammation.

Now a days many resort to a plan of treatment called "Caustic Rings;" and they argue that they produce an adhesive inflammation by these rings and thereby effusion of fibrine is effected, which by its property of forming a limitary wall hems in the malady and thus prevents the further progress of inflammation. This is true, but the question arises whether there is sufficient fibrine in the blood to be effused? But unfortunately we have the freedom to pronounce in the negative, *i. e.*, there is very little fibrine in the blood to be effused and to which alone we could attribute the rapid spreading of the disease and infiltration of pus in the surrounding tissues as was exemplified in Phlegmonous Erysipelas. Consequently these Caustic Rings instead of benefitting the poor patient engender a fresh inflammation of the same type and make the case more serious and alarming in its character, and thus not only prove inefficacious but also superfluous in cases where fibrine could be effused, because there the limitary wall will be formed (out of fibrine exuded from the blood) by the already existing inflammation, the Erysipelas, but not by these caustic circles which cannot make new fibrine.

Therefore our object should materially be to relieve the lesion of innervation, circulation, and secretion by bracing up the capillaries and strengthening the Heart by administering sedatives and tonics.

Tinct: Digitalis.
Tinct: Hyoscyamii.
Solutio Ferri Iodidum and
Cordials.

The Tincture invigorates the capillaries thereby relieving the lesion of innervation and at the same time makes no impression, on the central organ of circulation, the heart; and the iron strengthens both capillaries and the heart by increasing the red corpuscles of the blood.

In the present case the patient being prudent enough to apply for treatment, in due and proper time, had been benefitted by our treatment and the disease has now terminated in restoration.

P. VENCATARUNGUM NAIDOO,
Stipendary Student, 4th year.

(True Copy.)
J. W. MUDGE, M.D.
Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS,
30th April 1858.

No. 34

LUXATIO.

M. J., ÆT. 30.

Temperament Phlegmatic.

Admitted 23rd September1857, at 9 A. M. complaining of an inability to raise the left arm and of pain in the left shoulder joints ; said to be caused by a fall on that side while ascending the steps of a building.

On examination the form of the shoulder joint is altered, being flattened, arm lengthened, elbow is sticking out from the side and there is a hollow felt under the Acromion on raising the arm, the head of the bone is distinctly felt in the axilla, the patient is found leaning towards the dislocated limb, keeping the fore arm slightly bent and the elbow supported on his hip, symptoms of fracture are discernible. Health good.

Dislocation reduced and the parts retained in their place by a pad and a bandage while the arm is supported by a suspensory bandage.

Spoon diet.
Broth, 2 pints.
Rice, 1 pint.

24th. Complains of pain in the joint; was restless last night bad no sleep. Full diet.

27th. Bandage removed, had the part examined, the joint is improving. Complains of pain while moving the joint. This is owing to the reparation that generally takes place during rest.

2nd October. Is improving and requests to be discharged with a promise of paying occasional visits to the hospital.

3rd. Discharged.

Remarks on M. J's. case.

Of all the joints in the human body none is so frequently dislocated as the shoulder joint, because of the shallowness of the glenoid cavity of the little thickness of its margin and of the semi-spherical form of the head of the humerus which is almost twice as broad as the cavity in which it moves, although such are the facilities which render the bone most obvious to dislocation, yet we see a wise provision made by ***nature*** to remedy these evils and that is by the ready mobility of the scapula itself which accompanies the humerus in all its motions.

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Although I have said that this joint is very liable to dislocations in a general sense, yet it is not equally so in all directions, for its displacement upwards is rendered less frequent by the resistance offered to it by the Acromion and Coracoid processes by the triangular ligament stretched between them and by the fleshy portion of the Deltoid, Its dislocation backwards is resisted by the Supra spinatus, Infra spinatus Teres minor and Triceps muscles.

The case under consideration is one of a simple dislocation without any complications of fractures or of lacerations of muscles or integument. It is the most frequent of the displacements to which the shoulder joint is liable, because of the absence of any muscular or solid structure to offer any resistance to the descending head. The loss of rotundity of the joint is accounted for by the fact of the deltoid muscle being dragged down by the weight of the arm and by the absence of the head of the humerus in the glenoid cavity. The peculiar bent position of the trunk of the patient towards the affected side is due to his attempt to keep the elbow fixed at the hip and thus raise the head of the bone from pressing on the axillary plerus of nerves which if not early attended to will have a permanent numbness and paralysis of the fore-arm and head.

In dislocations there is almost always a laceration of ligaments surrounding the joints occasioned by a forcible protrusion of the heads of the bones through them. In addition to this there must be also some injury sustained by nervous filaments which accounts for the pain complained of by the patient during movement.

As this dislocation is liable to be mistaken for certain fractures, it will not be much out of my place, if I say a few words with regard to its diagnosis from them. It can easily be distinguished from fracture of the Acromion by the pressure of the head of the humerus in the glenoid cavity, by the absence of any shortening or lengthening by the easy restoration of the form of the joint by simply raising the arm and by the presence of Crepitus which cannot be mistaken for a crackling noise present sometimes in dislocations resulting from an effusion of serum into the cellular Tissue around the dislocated head fracture of the neck of humerous with a dislocation of its head is easily diagnosed by the shortening of the limb, by the presence of Crepitus, by the extension involuntary movement and by the fact of the Surgeon being able to feel the rough end of the shaft and by the head of the bone remaining motionless when the elbow is rotated.

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Although there are a number of methods recommended for the reduction of this displacement, still we succeded in one which seems to be an easy practice. Having placed the patient on his back on a cot the Apothecary on duty placed his heel in the axilla (without the boot) and extended the arm downwards carrying it at the same time inwards. The heel acted as a fulcrum and the hand of the operator as the force, by these simple means the bone was returned to its place easily.

After reduction a pad was put into the axilla to prevent the hand from being again displaced, and the limb was confined to the trunk by a few turns a roller, and the elbow was kept up by a sling.

As there were no urgent symptoms of inflammation present no active measures were adopted except that of keeping the patient in rest. The pain complained of by the patient was due partly to the injury of some nervous filaments and partly to the reparation that was taking place after injury which is generally carried on during rest.

If this dislocation had not been reduced soon after the accident, the constant pressure of the dislocated head on the axilliary plerus may bring on a paralysis of the whole arm, sometimes violent extension that is used to reduce a long standing dislocation may cause a rupture of the axilliary artery, sometimes injury to the circumflex nerve may cause paralysis of the deltoid and the consequent inability to raise the arm.

(Signed) R. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDOO,

Stipendiary Student, 4th year.

(True Copy.)

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS,
30*th April* 1858.

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APPENDIX No. 35.

Curricula of Study for the Session of 1856-57. *For European and Indo-British Military Students.*

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Chemistry. Botany. Anatomy. —— Disquisitions in Chemistry. Demonstrations.	Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Organic Chemistry. Principles and Practice of Surgery. —— Dissections. Demonstrations.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Clinical Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. —— Dissections. Demonstrations.	Theory and Practice of Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery Medical Jurisprudence. Practical Instructions at the Lying-in and Eye Hospitals. Military Surgery. —— Laboratory.

For Native Military Students.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Anatomy. Materia Medica. —— Demonstrations.	Anatomy. Physiology. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. —— Dissections. Demonstrations.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery, &c. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Dissections. Demonstrations.

For Private and Stipendiary Students.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Chemistry. Botany. Anatomy. —— Disquisitions in Chemistry. Dissections. Demonstrations.	Chemistry. { Inorganic. Organic. Anatomy. Materia Medica. Physiology. —— Dissections. Demonstrations.	Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. —— Dissections. Demonstrations.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery, &c. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Dissections. Demonstrations. Laboratory.	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Practical instructions at the Lying-in and Eye Hospitals. Military Surgery. ——

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The Proposed Table of Courses for Session 1856-57.

Classes of Instructions.	Subjects of Instruction.	Days of Attendance.	Hours of Lectures.	No. of Lectures and Examinations.	Professors.
1st or Junior Class.	Botany*	Tuesday and Thursday	12 to 1	60 Lectures including Examinations.	H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M.D. F.L.S.
	Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections.	Daily	1 to 3		W. J. van Someren. Esq., M.D.
	Anatomy	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	11 to 12	100 Lectures including Examinations.	W. J. van Someren, Esq., M.D.
	Chemistry*	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	10 to 11	135 Lectures including Examinations.	J. E. Mayer, Esquire.
	Materia Medica for Pupils	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	11 to 12		
2nd Class.	Organic Chemistry*	Wednesday and Saturday	10 to 11	70 Lectures	J. E. Mayer, Esquire
	Anatomy	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	1 to 2	100 Lectures including Examinations.	W. J. van Someren, Esq., M.D.
	Materia Medica	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	11 to 12	100 Lectures including Examinations.	H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M.D. F.L.S.
	Physiology	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	1 to 2	100 Lectures including Examinations.	W. J. van Someren, Esq., M.D.
	Surgery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	12 to 1	100 Lectures including Examinations.	A. Blacklock, Esquire
	Medicine	Monday. Wednesday and Friday.	1 to 2	100 Lectures including Examinations.	W. Evans, Esq, M.D., F. R. C. S.
	Dissections and Demonstrations	Daily from October to March	1 to 4		
3rd Class.	Surgery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	12 to 1		A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	1 to 2		W. Evans, Esq., M.D.
	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.	3 to 4	70 Lectures including Examinations.	J. Shaw, Esquire, F. R. C. S.
	Diseases of the Eye	Monday	3 to 4		J. Shaw, Esquire.
	Clinical Medicine	Thursday	1 to 2		W. Evans, Esq., M.D.
	Clinical Surgery	Tuesday	1 to 2		A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Dissections	3 days a week	10 to 12		
		Do	10 to 1		
4th or Senior Class.	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	1 to 2		W. Evans, Esquire, M.D.
	Midwifery	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.	3 to 4		J. Shaw, Esquire.
	Diseases of the Eye	Monday	3 to 4		J. Shaw, Esquire.
	Medical Jurisprudence*	Thursday and Saturday	11 to 12	70 Lectures including Examinations	
	Clinical Surgery	Tuesday	1 to 2		A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Clinical Medicine	Thursday	1 to 2		W. Evans, Esq., M.D.
	Laboratory Practice*	Twice a Week	12 to 1		J. E. Mayer, Esquire,
	Military Surgery*	Thursday and Saturday	3 to 4		A. Blacklock, Esquire,

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Daily Order of Instruction, &c., for the Session 1856-57, *Commencing from* 15*th August* 1856.

Days.	Hours 10 to 11.	Hours 11 to 12.	Hours 12 to 1.	Hours 1 to 2.	Hours 2 to 3.	Hours 3 to 4.
Monday.........	Chemistry Inorganic.	Anatomy	....	Medicine..........	....	Diseases of the Eye.
Tuesday	Do.	Materia Medica...........	Botany. Surgery.	Clinical Surgery. Physiology	....	Midwifery.
Wednesday......	Chemistry Organic....	Anatomy	....	Medicine..........	....	do.
Thursday	Chemistry Inorganic	Materia Medica .... Medical Jurisprudence	Botany.... Surgery...	Clinical Medicine. Physiology......	....	Military Surgery.
Friday..........	Do.	Anatomy..	....	Medicine	....	Midwifery.
Saturday........	Chemistry Organic...	Materia Medica......... Medical Jurisprudence..	Surgery	Physiology	....	Military Surgery.

☞ It is not imperative for the Native Military Students to attend the Lectures on those subjects of Instruction which are markėd with an asterisk.

Anatomical Demonstrations, 3 times a week, 1 to 3, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays.
Dissections, 2nd Class, daily from 1 to 4, October to March.
Do. 3rd do. 3 days a week from 10 to 12.
Do. 3rd do. 3 do. „ 10 to 12.
Laboratory practice, twice a week „ 12 to 1
Disquisitions in Chemistry, 3 times a week, 1 to 2 Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays.
Materia Medica Examinations, 3 times a week,
Examinations in Botany, 3 times a week.

A. J. SCOTT, M.D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, 15*th August* 1856.

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APPENDIX No. 36.

Modified Curriculum Session 1857-58.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Medicine.
Anatomy.	Physiology.	Surgery.
Botany.	Materia Medica.	Clinical Medicine.
Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Clinical Surgery.
	Clinical Surgery.	Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.
		Opthalmic Surgery.
		Medical Jurisprudence.

J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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MADRAS, 17TH JUNE 1857.

FROM A. N. MAGRATH, ESQ. F. R. C. S.
J. SANDERSON, ESQ.
H. W. PORTEOUS, ESQ., AND
J. W. MUDGE, ESQ.

To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

We have had the honor to receive your letter dated 10th Instant, requesting us to forward for your information the views of the Committee on the alterations proposed by them in their Proceedings, dated 18th April.

2. In accordance with your request a Tabular Statement has been framed agreeably to the form forwarded by you for guidance.

3. The Committee would beg to observe that, although it is proposed to omit four subjects as separate objects of study from the present College Curriculum, the requisite amount of information on these different branches has not been withdrawn from the Students, but the lectures on Materia Medica, Chemistry, Medicine and Surgery are expressly designed to include as much instruction on the omitted subjects as is calculated to prove useful in a practical point of view. It will be remarked also that it is proposed to devote more time to the important branches of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Pathology.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *President.*
„ J. SANDERSON,
„ H. W. PORTEOUS,
„ J. W. MUDGE, M.D., } *Members.*

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Present Curriculum of Study for East Indians or Assistant Apothecaries.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Principles and Practice of Surgery.	Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Botany.	Physiology.	Theory and Practice of Medicine.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Anatomy.	Materia Medica	Clinical Surgery.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
	Organic Chemistry	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Medicine.
Disquistions in Chemistry.	Principles & Practice of Surgery.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Clinical Surgery.
			Medical Jurisprudence.
	Dissections.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Practical iustructions at the Lying-in, and Eye, Hospitals.
Demonstrations.	Demonstrations.	Dissections.	Military Surgery.
		Demonstrations.	Laboratory.

For Natives.

Anatomy.	Anatomy.	Principles and Practice of Surgery.	
Materia Medica.	Physiology.	Theory and Practice of Medicine.	
Demonstrations.	Principles & Practice of Surgery.	Clinical Medicine.	
		Clinical Surgery.	
	Theory and Practice of Medicine.	Midwifery, &c., &c.	
		Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	
	Dissections.	Dissections.	
	Demonstrations.	Demonstrations.	

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Proposed Curriculum of Study for East Indians or Assistant Apothecaries.

1st Year	2nd	3rd	4th
Chemistry including Organic Chemistry 135.	Anatomy........100 Physiology..... 100	Principles and Practice of Surgery including Military Surgery...... 100	Practical Chemistry (in the Laboratory) Practice of Medicine including the general principles of Medical Jurisprudence .... 100.
Anatomy 100. Practical Anatomy and Demonstration in the Dissecting Room.	Materia Medica, to include 12 preliminary lectures on Structural and Physiological Botany....... 100	Theory and Practice of Medicine including the general principles of Medical Jurisprudence.......... 100	Clinical Medicine and Pathology.
	Surgery including the principles of Military Surgery...........100	Clinical Surgery 3 days a week. Clinical Medicine with Pathology 3 days a week.	Clinical Surgery. Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
	Practical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.................................70	Practical Instruction at the Lying-in Hospital and Eye Infirmary.
		Practical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room.	

N. B.—The Committee strongly recommend that during the 1st Year a fixed portion of time be devoted to the study of one or more of the Vernacular languages at the Presidency College.

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Proposed Curriculum of Study for Natives.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Anatomy..................100 Materia Medica to include 12 Preliminary Lectures on Structural and Physiological Botany...100 Practical Anatomy and Dissections.	Anatomy.............................100 Physiology.............................100 Surgery including the principles of Military Surgery...............100 Medicine including the General Principles of Medical Jurisprudence..............................100 Clinical Medicine and Pathology 3 days a week. Clinical Surgery 3 days do. Dissections.	Surgery &c. as last year. Medicine, as last year. Clinical Medicine, as last year. Clinical Surgery, as last year. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Ophthalmic Surgery.	

N. B.—The Committee strongly recommend that during the 1st Year a fixed portion of time be devoted to the study of the English language at the Presidency College.

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MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
22ND JULY 1857.

No. 100.

FROM J. W. MUDGE, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

SIR,

In returning the Proceedings and original letter of the Examination Committee, I have the honor to forward a tabular statement of such alterations in the Curriculum of study as the College Council consider compatible with the requirements of a sound education for the Military Medical Students.

2. The Council observe, that in Para: 3 of the Examination Committee's letter, it is proposed to omit 4 separate subjects, *viz.* Botany, Organic Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, and Military Surgery from the Curriculum of study, on the ground that the instruction in thse 4 subjects, admitted to be necessary, can be imparted by the Lectures on other distinct subjects.

3. The College Council see no considerable difficulty in, and therefore do not recommend, the introduction of one distinct subject into a course of lectures on another; moreover they are not in a position to omit from the College curriculum the courses under notice, without breaking faith with the Colleges at home, on the strength of which their recognition was bestowed. But courses not considered necessary for Military Students may be excluded from their curriculum.

4. In considering the proposed alterations, the efficiency of the College as a School of Medical education must not be impaired, but the education of Military Students need not necessarily be so extensive as that which the College is bound by its agreements with the Home Colleges to offer to Students generally.

5. In the alterations now submitted for the sanction of Government, the College Council have been desirous of meeting the suggestions of the Committee of Examination as far as practicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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No. 1.

Subjects at present studied by the Military Students in the Medical College.	Extent to which instruction is given in each subject.	Whether the Council propose to omit the subject altogether or to reduce the course, and, if so, to what extent.	On what grounds.	Remarks.
Inorganic Chemistry...	135 Lectures including examinations.	To be reduced to 100 Lectures for all students. The Professors to have the privilege of ordering such of the students as are not well acquainted with the subject to attend a 2nd course during their 3rd year.		
Botany.............	60 Lectures including examinations.	The course for the College generally to be reduced to a three months' course, a single attendance on which is considered necessary for students during their first year.	That a short course of 35 Lectures will embrace all the requisite amount of information.	
Surgery....	90 Lectures including examinations.	To be increased to 100 Lectures to include the principles of Military Surgery.	In accordance with the recommendation of the Examination Committee.	
Organic Chemistry.....	70 Lectures including examinations.	To be omitted for Military students. The course for general students to comprise 70 Lectures to be delivered in six months.	Unnecessary for Military Students, and with the view of allowing them to devote more time to other subjects.	
Materia Medica	100 Lectures including examinations.	Proposed to reduce the course to 70 Lectures Two courses compulsory on all students. The course will include 5 Lectures on Elementary Botany.	That 70 Lectures will comprize all that is necessary to be taught as a second course is rendered compulsory.	

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No. 2.

Subjects at present studied by the Military students in the Medical College.	Extent to which instruction is given in each subject.	Whether the Council propose to omit the subject altogether or to reduce the courses, if so, to what extent.	On what grounds.	Remarks.
Medicine.	90 Lectures including Examinations.	To be a course of 100 Lectures including Examinations as heretofore.		
Midwifery and Diseases of women and children.	Two courses of Lectures each.	No alteration considered necessary.	Attendance on the 2nd course considered necessary as the subject is of much practical importance.	
Diseases of the Eye.	Two courses of 30 Lectures each.	One course considered sufficient except in such cases as the Professor may deem attendance on 2nd course necessary	Dependant on the natural aptitude or otherwise of the individual.	
Medical Jurisprudence.	70 Lectures including Examination.	To be continued, but during the 3rd year instead of the 4th as heretofore.	Considered necessary for East Indians who are occassionally called on to give evidence before Judicial Courts on Medicolegal questions.	The College Council connot concur in the recommendation of the Ex Committee to include the important and extensive subject of Medical Jurisprudence with that of Practice of Medicine which alone requires 100 Lectures.
Military Surgery.	70 Lectures including Examination.	To be omitted as a separate course,	This subject to be included in the lectures on Surgery.	
Clinical Medicine.	One Lectures in each week.	Proposed to give one lecture in the College every week and daily *vivâ voce* instruction at the bedside in hospital.	With the view of making the instruction as practical as possible.	
Clinical Surgery.	One Lecture per week.	Proposed to give one lecture in the College every week and daily *vivâ voce* instruction at the bedside in hospital.	With the view of making the instruction as practical as possible.	

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The proposed table of courses for Session 1857-58.

Classes for Instruction.	Subjects of Instruction.	Days of Attendance.	Hours.	No. of Lectures and Examinations.	Professors.
	Chemistry..........	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	10 to 11	100 Lectures including Examinations.	J. E. Mayer, Esq.
	Organic Chemistry (6 months).......	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	10 to 11	70 Do.	J. E. Mayer, Esq.
	Anatomy....	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	11 to 12	100 Do.	W. J. VanSomeren, Esq., M. D.
	Physiology...	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	11 to 12	100 Do.	W. J. VanSomeren, Esq., M. D.
	Materia Medica (6 months)...	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	12 to 1	70 Do.	H. B. Montgomery. Esq., M.D. } Acting.
	Botany (3 months).	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	12 to 1	35 Do.	H. B. Montgomery, Esq., M.D. } Acting.
	Surgery....	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	12 to 1	100 Do.	A. Blacklock, Esq.
	Medicine....	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	1 to 2	100 Do.	W. Evans, Esq., M.D., F. R. C. S.
	Clinical Surgery...	Tuesday..............	1 to 2	30 Do.	A. Blacklock, Esq.
	Clinical Medicine.	Thursday........	1 to 2	30 Do.	W. Evans, M.D., F. R. C. S.
	Midwifery (6 months).....	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	3 to 4	70 Do.	J. L. Paul, Esq, M.D., and A. M., Acting.
	Medical Jurisprudence..........	Tuesday, and Thursday	3 to 4	70 Do.	J, Urquhart, Esq., M. D.
	Diseases of the Eye (3 months)... ..	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	3 to 4	35 Do.	J. L. Paul, Esq., M. D. and A.M., Acting.

Daily order of Instruction for the Session 1857-58, *commencing from* 1st *August* 1857.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 to 11	Chemistry for 9 months.	Organic Chemistry for 6 months.	Chemistry for 9 months.	Organic Chemistry for 6 months.	Chemistry for 9 months.	Organic Chemistry for 6 months.
11 to 12	Anatomy for 9 months.	Physiology for 9 months.	Anatomy for 9 months.	Physiology for 9 months.	Anatomy for 9 months.	Physiology for 9 months.
12 to 1	Materia Medica for 6 months.	Surgery for 9 months.	Materia Medica for 6 months.	Surgery for 9 months.	Materia Medica for 6 months.	Surgery for 9 months.
	Botany for 3 months.	Clinical Surgery for 9 months.	Botany for 3 months.	Clinical Medicine for 9 months.	Botany for 3 months.	—
1 to 2	Medicine for 9 months.		Medicine for 9 months.		Medicine for 9 months.	
2 to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 to 4	Midwifery for 6 months.		Midwifery for 6 months.			
	Diseases of the eye for 3 months.	Medical Jurisprudence for 9 months.	Diseases of the Eye for 3 months.	Medical Jurisprudence for 9 months.	—	—

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Fort St. George.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your letter, No. 988, dated 24th Instant, that His Excellency deems the highly scientific education at present imparted to Military Students at the College quite incompatible with the subordinate position, duty and low rates of remuneration these ranks are intended to hold.

2. Lieutenant General Sir P. Grant considers that the education of a Medical Subordinate (as the grade is at present constituted), should be strictly professsional and that the whole time and attention of the student when at College should be devoted to what will best fit him for the discharge of professional duties either as an Assistant in an Hospital or when in independent Medical Charge of a Station or Detachment of men.

3. In accordance with this view His Excellency considers that the Military Students should be taught Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine to the exclusion of Chemistry, Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence; and that their instruction in the above branches should be more by practical demonstration than by lectures.

4. The present high standard of education is, in His Excellency's opinion, injurious not only to the Government, but also to the subordinate service, and only beneficial to the individual who has the good fortune to obtain an Assistant Surgeoncy—a position for which he never can be fitted and in which he never can be acceptable to his patients.

I have &c.,

(Signed) W. G. WOODS, LIEUT. COL.

Adjutant General of the Army.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
29th October 1858.

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No. 1071

Extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, under the date 12th November 1857.

Read again letter from the Secretary to the Medical College Council.

(Here enter 30th April 1857, No. 328.)

Read also letter from A. N. Magrath, Esq., F. R. C. S., and other Members of the Committee for conducting the late Examination of the Medical College.

(Here enter 17th June 1857.)

Read further letter from the Secretary to the Medical College Council.

(Here enter 22nd July 1857, No. 100.)

Read also letter from the same Officer.

(Here enter 30th July 1857, No. 104.)

Read also letter from the same Officer.

(Here enter 27th August 1857, No. 227.)

Read also Minute recorded by the President of the Medical College Council.

(Here enter 30th August 1857.)

Read also letter from the Secretary to the Medical College Council.

(Here enter 29th September 1857, No. 149.)

Read also Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 16th October 1857.

(Here enter 16th October 1857,) Public Department, No. 1477.

Read also letter from the Adjutant General of the Army.

(Here enter 29th October 1857, No. 5727.)

1. On the 11th of June last, adverting to certain recommendations made in the report of the Committee who conducted the Annual Examination at the Medical College, to the effect that in the case of Military Medical Students, both European and Native, the course of study should be curtailed, the Director of Public Instruction requested that Committee to furnish him with a detailed statement of the grounds upon which they considered the several subjects which they proposed to omit from the course, to be unnecessary for the instruction of Apothecaries and Dressers. The Committee were requested to furnish the

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information called for in a tabular statement, exhibiting the several branches of Medical Science taught in the College, the extent to which instruction is at present given in each, and the extent to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the course should be reduced, with their reasons in each case.

2. The Medical College Council were at the same time requested to favour the Director of Public Instruction with their sentiments on the Committee's recommendations.

3. The replies of the Committee and of the Medical College Council reached the Director on the 22nd June and 22rd July, respectively.

4. The Committee proposed to omit Botany, Organic Chemistry, Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, as separate subjects, and to provide for the requisite amount of instruction in these subjects in the lectures on Materia Medica, Chemistry, Medicine and Surgery. They proposed that more time should be devoted to Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Pathology.

5. The College Council, who, on their application, were furnished with a copy of the Committee's scheme, objected to the arrangement proposed by the Committee for omitting the four courses abovementioned as separate courses, and including them in the lectures on other kindred subjects. They recommended that the course in Botany, Inorganic Chemistry and Materia Medica should be reduced, and that Organic Chemistry in the case of Military students, and Military Surgery in the case of all students, should be omitted. They proposed that the course in Surgery should be increased from 90 to 100 lectures, to include the principles of Military Surgery. They recommended that the lectures on Medical Jurisprudence should be continued, but that they should be attended by the students in their third year instead of their fourth year as heretofore. In lieu of three Clinical lectures a week on Medicine and Surgery, as proposed by the Committee, the Council recommended that one weekly lecture should be given in the College on each of these subjects, and daily *vivâ voce* instruction at the bedside in Hospital.

6. The President, it should be mentioned, dissented from the recommendations adopted by a majority of the Council. The grounds of his dissent are stated in a Minute bearing date the 30th August. They relate to the omission of the Council to express any opinion regarding the system of Medical education which obtains at the College and its bearings upon the class of Medical Subordinates, and to their omission

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to propose a different course of education and mode of imparting instruction to the East Indian and Native Students.

7. Mr. Kellie considers even the modified Curriculum of study proposed by the Council to be too scientific with reference to the future position and prospects of the Military Medical Students, and to be injurious to the public service, inasmuch as it tends to unsettle their minds in leading them to aspire to the rank of Assistant Surgeon, for which they are unfitted by their general education and social position.

8. He also considers the mode of tuition adopted in the Medical College by means of Lectures, to be unsuited to the class of Native Students who resort to the College and who, from their defective knowledge of English, find it "most difficult, if not impossible, to compre-"hend an address abounding in professional expressions and technical "terms," and, in his opinion, "this mode of tuition is quite unsuited to "Native Students until they have acquired scholastically an elementary "knowledge of their profession and become familiarized with profes-"sional language."

9. Mr. Kellie's views on this subject have been already brought to the notice of Government through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in accordance therewith, a Primary School for the preliminary training of the Native Medical Students, previous to their admission into the College, has been established, and has been placed under his charge.

10. On considering the schemes submitted by the Committee of Examiners and by the College Council, the Director saw reason to question the expediency of omitting Military Surgery as a separate course. This subject, he observed, had only lately been introduced into the Medical College under, he believed, the expressed orders, at all events with the expressed approval of the Honorable Court of Directors. It is a subject which, he imagined, must be particularly useful, if not essential, to Military Medical Students, for whose special benefit it had been introduced. He accordingly suggested that the Council should re-consider their recommendation on this point.

11. While this discussion was pending, a demand made by the Commander-in-Chief for Medical Apprentices resulted in breaking up the senior class of the College and led to the Council proposing an immediate modification of the Curriculum of study, with the view of enabling the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes to complete their studies in three years respectively, and so meeting the probable wants of the public service. The modified scheme proposed, which, it may be observed, includes

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Chemistry and Botany in the 1st year's course, and Medical Jurisprudence in the third year's course, was sanctioned by Government as a temporary arrangement in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th September last.

12. The reply made by the College Council to the Director's request that they would reconsider their proposal to omit Military Surgery as a separate subject from the College curriculum was, to the effect that this subject could not conveniently be included in the abridged course which had recently been submitted for sanction. The Council apparently overlooked the fact that the arrangement, under which the two senior classes of Military Medical Students now under instruction are to complete their course in three years, was merely a temporary arrangement arising out of a temporary emergency and one which should not be taken into consideration in determining what subjects should be included in the course of instruction, supposing that course to extend over the usual period of four years.

13. The College Council, in their letter of the 29th September last, state more fully the grounds upon which they recommended that the course of Military Surgery should be abolished. Their reasons are,

"1st. That the Examination Committee had recommended, and the "Council of the Medical College had coincided in the opinion, that "Military Students were not to be called upon to attend the Lectures on "Military Surgery.

"2nd. That the Council were of opinion that for the delivery of a "separate course of Military Surgery, involving, as it does, much extra "labor, &c., Dr. Blacklock was justly entitled to extra remuneration.

"3rd. That all Medical and Surgical points in Military Surgery are "already fully explained in the classes engaged on these separate sub-"jects."

14. It was solely with reference to the instruction of Military Medical Students that the Director questioned the expediency of discontinuing the Lectures on Military Surgery, and as the late Committee of Examiners and the Medical College Council are unanimously of opinion that separate instruction on this subject is not necessary for this class of Students; "all the Medical and Surgical points involved "in it being fully explained in the lectures on Medicine and Surgery," the Director is not prepared to advocate its continuance.

15. Since receiving the Council's letter, the Director has been furnished by Government with a copy of the Adjutant General's letter

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of the 19th September last, in which the Commander-in-Chief expresses his opinion that, if the present system of education in the Medical College is not modified, as regards Military Students, serious consequences may ensue from that institution failing to meet the future demands of the Army, and his concurrence in the view expressed by Lieutenant General Beresford that the education of Military Students at the Medical College should receive a more practical turn.

16. On receiving this communication, the Director requested to be informed in what particular respects His Excellency considered it desirable that the education of the Military Students should take a more practical turn. The reply of the Adjutant General is contained in his letter * of the 29th Ultimo, from which it appears that the Commander-in-Chief considers that the instruction of Military Medical Students should be confined to Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and the practice of Medicine, to the exclusion of Chemistry, Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, and that their instruction in the first five named branches should be more by practical demonstration than by lectures.

* Of which a copy is annexed.

17. It will be seen from the foregoing resumé of the correspondence which has taken place, that no little difference of opinion prevails as to the course of instruction best calculated to fit the subordinate grades of the Medical Service, European and Native, for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving on them. The Medical Officers, who conducted the late examination at the College, would omit four of the subjects which have been hitherto taught, as separate subjects, *viz.* Botany, Inorganic Chemistry, Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, and include so much information on these subjects as is requisite, in such of the more strictly professional subjects as have the nearest affinity to them respectively. The College Council propose to retain Botany, Inorganic Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence as separate courses, and, in the case of Military Students, to omit Organic Chemistry and Military Surgery. Both the Council and the Committee of Examiners include Midwifery and the Diseases of women and children in their respective schemes.

18. The Commander-in-Chief, on the other hand, entertaining views very similar to those enunciated in Mr. Kellie's Minute of the 30th August last, is of opinion that the instruction of the Military Medical Students should be restricted to Anatomy, Materia Medica, Surgery and the practice of Medicine, to the exclusion of Chemistry, Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, and also, the Director infers, to the

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exclusion of Midwifery, the Diseases of women and children and Ophthalmic Surgery; except in so far as these subjects are treated of in the instruction given on Medicine and Surgery.

19. There can be no doubt, the Director apprehends, that the course of instruction recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is quite sufficient to impart as much theoretical knowledge as is requisite for the efficient performance of the duties devolving on the great majority of the Military Medical Subordinates; for all, in fact, who are not employed in independent charges. The course, as His Excellency proposes to restrict it, is the same as that which was given in the Medical School while that Institution was under the exclusive management of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital.

20. If it be determined to revert to this course, it must be admitted that in so far as the Military Medical Subordinates are concerned, the educational arrangements of the last ten years have been based on erroneous principles, and that the conversion of the School into a College and the creation of a large staff of Professors, were uncalled for measures and, in their effect on the Subordinate Medical Service, have been positively prejudicial.

21. Whether, if this view be correct, the expense which has been incurred can be justified on the score of the superior education which has been provided for a limited number of Native Surgeons, seems problematical.

22. But the Director cannot believe that the scheme of the Madras Medical College, as regards what must have been then, as now, the most important of its functions, *viz.*, the education of Military Medical Subordinates, which was devised by some of the ablest Officers in the service, can have been so utterly unsuitable, as the opinions which have been recently put forth would appear to imply.

23. He cannot doubt that the course of education which was introduced into the Medical School in 1847 was considered, and has proved, to be highly useful, if not essential to such of the Medical Subordinates as are employed in independent charges and whose professional education cannot in consequence be too complete.

24. The opinion which has recently been broached in regard to the unduly scientific character of the instruction imparted to the Military Medical Students, may be attributed to two causes, 1st, the admission, into the higher grades of the Medical Service, of persons who have

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been educated at the Medical College but who are not fitted, either by their general education or by their social habits and position, for the situations in which they are placed; 2nd, the difficulty of supplying the demand for Medical Subordinates of an inferior grade and who are wanted for employment on duties not requiring any considerable amount of professional or scientific knowledge.

25. The remedy for the first of these two evils is, in the opinion of the Director, not to reduce the standard of education below what may be considered desirable for the efficiency of Medical Subordinates eligible for employment in responsible situations, but either to abandon the system of competitive examinations under which Assistant Surgeons are now appointed to the service of the East India Company, or so to arrange the standard of those examinations as to exclude all persons who may not have received a liberal as well as a professional education.

26. And with the view of removing the difficulty which is at present experienced in providing Medical Subordinates for employment in Hospitals, it occurs to the Director that some more marked line should be drawn than at present exists between those classes of Medical Subordinates who are eligible for independent charges and who may at any time be entrusted with duties equally responsible as those which devolve on Commissioned Officers, and those who are merely required to act as Assistants in Hospitals and to perform what may be designated rather as mechanical than as scientific duties, under the immediate supervision and control of European Officers.

27. Under the present arrangements of the service, all Medical Officers of the subordinate grade are eligible to detached employment and consequently the same description of education has to be provided for all. In this respect some alteration appears to be required. The Director is disposed to think that the object in view might be most readily accomplished by abolishing the distinction on the score of birth between the Dresser grade and the Apothecary grade, as was suggested in his letter to Government of the 23rd August 1856, making Natives, East Indians and Europeans indiscriminately eligible to either, confining those employed as Dressers, whether East Indians or Natives, to the duties of Hospital Assistants, regulating their preliminary education with reference to such duties, and continuing the instruction of candidates for the Apothecary grade on the standard hitherto in force with perhaps some slight modifications.

28. Without some such alteration in the arrangements of the Subordinate Medical Service, the Director does not see how the two objects

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of imparting that preliminary education which is necessary for those who may be eventually placed in independent charges and of providing an adequate supply of Hospital Assistants can be carried out. He requests that the College Council will consider the subject and furnish him with a statement of their views on it and with a scheme of the course of instruction which they would recommend for each of the two classes of Medical Subordinates, in the event of the arrangement contemplated by the Director being sanctioned.

29. The Commander-in-Chief, in the letter already referred to, adverts to the necessity of imparting instruction to the Military Medical Students more by practical demonstration than by lectures. This is a point to which the Council should give their attention and the Director requests that, in drawing up the scheme of instruction he has now called for, they will state definitely to what extent they propose that the instruction should be imparted in the form of practical demonstration. It has been brought to the notice of the Director that some of the Medical Students, who have passed through the College, have been found deficient in certain mechanical part of their duties, such as bandaging, &c., for want, the Director presumes, of sufficient practice while attached to the institution, but he is under the impression that in all the subjects which enter into the course, practical demonstration forms a prominent feature in the system of instruction and the Council will be good enough to state to what extent it is afforded in each subject.

Ordered that Extract from these proceedings, together with copies of Mr. Kellie's Minute of the 30th August last, of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 16th Ultimo, and of the Adjutant General's letter of the 24th Ultimo, be communicated to the President and Members of the Medical College Council.

(True Extract)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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FROM A. N. MAGRATH, ESQ.,
J. SANDERSON, ESQ.,
H. W. PORTEOUS, ESQUIRE, and
J. W. MUDGE, ESQ., M. D.
To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1140 of the 3rd Instant, with the papers which accompanied it, and in reply to state that we see nothing in these papers to induce us to alter the opinion we expressed to you in our letter of the 17th June last on the subject of a suitable course of instruction for the Military Medical Students at the Medical College. We concur in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through the Adjutant General, in that Officer's letter to you of the 29th October 1857, in reference to the more practical nature of the instruction, presuming that His Excellency does not mean to exclude Midwifery and the Diseases of women and children and Ophthalmic Surgery.

2. We approve of what is termed "amalgamation" so far as to open the grade of Apothecary to Natives; as we believe it is not only just in principle but that it would be a great incentive to Natives of the better classes to enter their sons as Medical Students, as we know that the better educated, and most intelligent in these classes do not consider the remuneration, or position of 1st and 2nd Dressers, especially after so long a course of laborious training, sufficient to induce them to do so, while many would not venture to hope to attain to the Diploma of the College and Native Surgeoncies. We would again repeat our recommendation that a certain number of appointments termed Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies should be opened for the Europeans and East Indians of the Apothecary class, to put them on a par with the Natives, to whom the grade of Native Surgeon is open.

3. With reference to your remark in the 23rd para: of Proceedings of the 12th November 1857, "that the course of education which was "introduced into the Medical School in 1847, was considered, and has "proved to be highly useful, if not "essential" to such of the Medical "Subordinates as are employed in independent charges"; we would

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observe, that while *we fully* appreciate and advocate the advantages of the College instruction, we believe it will be found that the Apothecary in charge of the "Coromandel" and some others we could name in* important charges never had the advantage of even the original school in its most primitive form, but got their first instruction with their Regiments, and in the field.

* RanEepet Dispensary, Manantoddy, Kotagherry, Mysore Commission, &c.

4. We cannot approve of the scheme suggested in paras: 26, 27 and 28 of the same Proceedings, believing that the exigencies of the service would never admit of this distinction, that of having a class of Hospital Assistants not available for detached duties. We consider that the Curriculum of education recommended by us, as given in the tabular statement accompanying our letter of the 17th June 1857, for the Apothecaries' grade is extensive enough for those who may have independent charges, and that the course laid down for Dressers is desirable in any description of Hospital Assistant who would be really useful to the Regimental Surgeon, a subordinate who may be required to attend, emergently, on cases until the arrival of the Surgeon, and whose duty it is especially to attend the families and followers in the lines.

5. In conclusion, we would take this opportunity of recording our opinion on the absolute necessity that exists for all the Native (more especially) candidates possessing a more intimate knowledge of the English language than they are found to have.

6. We need not remind you, that it is the medium through which all their Medical knowledge at the College is obtained, and in our remarks on this point in our former letter, we noticed that the greater the amount of knowledge the candidate under examination was found to possess of the English language, the greater was the amount of professional knowledge he had acquired. While we beg to call your attention to this fact, we must at the same time confess to the many difficulties that may be met with in attempting to remedy the evil.

7. But it does appear to the Committee that much good might be obtained by adopting a system, by which candidates would be induced to declare themselves anxious to enter into the Medical profession, at an earlier age than they now do.

8. This may be done in our opinion by granting an allowance monthly to them while they are studying the several branches of education which constitute the English language, as well as those that are considered necessary for them to be acquainted with before they are admitted into the Medical College.

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9. This allowance to be extended to candidates under instruction in the Provincial Schools, as well as at the Presidency. This, in the opinion of the Committee, would enable the Candidates to understand fully and distinctly the lectures of the Professors, which the Committee much fear is not done at present, as well as prevent their acquiring a merely theoretical knowledge which they do by trusting so much to the system of reading the text books that are put into their hands.

10. It would also tend in our opinion to counteract the injurious system, now practised, of the student trusting to his power of memory instead of calling into operation his reasoning faculties of mind.

11. The Committee are also of opinion that the tutorial system might be introduced with great advantage at the College. They are aware that it is pursued to a certain extent at present, but they consider it to be very desirable that the principle of this mode of instruction should be extended and also that more frequent examination by the Professors themselves should be made.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH,
Inspector General of Hospitals.
(„) J. SANDERSON,
(„) H. W. PORTEOUS,
(„) J. W. MUDGE, M. D.

MADRAS,
29th December 1857.

No. 226.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
14TH JANUARY 1858.

FROM J. W. MUDGE, ESQ., M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the Madras Medical College to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from your Proceedings, No. 1071, dated 12th November 1857, and the accompanying documents as per margin.*

* Minute by Mr. Kellie, President M. C. Council, dated 30th August 1857.
Ext. from Min. Con. No. 1477, dated 16th Oct. 1857.
Letter, No. 3332, from the Secretary to Government, dated 25th September 1857, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.
Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1005, dated 20th August 1857, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

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Letter from the Secretary Medical Board, No. 166, dated 21st August 1857, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 5727, dated 29th October 1857, to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. With reference to para: 5 I am, instructed to solicit your attention to the fact that although the Council proposed the reduction of the length of the Materia Medica course, they recommended it to be attended *twice*, instead of *once* as formerly, and thus did not lessen the amount of instruction, but on the contrary actually increased it. The proposed reduction in the length of each course has since been found impracticable. (*Vide* accompanying Minute of the Officiating Professor and the Resolution of the Council thereon; *vide* also para: 9 of this letter.)

3. The Minute by the President dissenting from previous proceedings of the Council has received their careful consideration, and they do not think it necessary to reply to it in detail. They will, however, consider in this communication all the points in it which, they feel, affect the working of the College or the principles on which the Medical education of Military Students should be conducted.

4. The letters, No. 1097, dated 19th September, and that subsequently forwarded, dated 29th September, both from the Adjutant General of the Army, have been perused by the Council with deep concern. The Council, entertaining as they do the greatest respect for the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, submit that on account of their practical and individual experience, their opinion on Medical education is deserving of some consideration.

5. His Excellency is of opinion that the Collegiate Medical education as regards Military Students should take a more practical turn. With reference to this point the Council desire to bring prominently to the notice both of the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, the accompanying Minutes by the Professors of Chemistry and of Medicine, and Mr. Kellie. The Council believe that Mr. Mayer's and Dr. Evan's Minutes contain a most satisfactory exposition of the practical character of the instruction given at the Madras Medical College.

6. The scheme of education for Military Students proposed by His Excellency seems to the Council insufficient to qualify any Student for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and it omits entirely all mention of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Ophthalmic Surgery, which perhaps of all distinct branches of Medical and Surgical practice require the largest amount of *special* education. The Council cannot conscientiously recommend, and would witness, with

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great regret, the systematic introduction into the service of Assistant Apothecaries who had not received *special* education in the above subjects.

7. After due consideration the Council are unable, without more detailed instructions, to comply with the request contained in para: 28* of your proceedings. The proposed scheme appears impracticable. The requirements as regards Medical Attendants in this country are very peculiar and cannot be met by the same arrangements as are found to work well in England. It must at all times be borne in mind that the illness or unavoidable absence of the Surgeon of a Station or Regiment may, and very often does, cause the treatment of important cases to devolve upon Medical Subordinates, and it does not seem possible any arrangements can be suggested whereby this can be entirely avoided.

"* 28. Without some such alteration in "the arrangements of the subordinate Medical "Service, the Director does not see how the "two objects of imparting that preliminary "education which is necessary for those who "may be eventually placed in independent "charges and of providing an adequate supply "of Hospital Assistants can be carried out. He "requests that the College Council will consider the subject and furnish him with a Statement of their views on it and with a scheme "of the course of instruction which they would "recommend for each of the two classes of "Medical Subordinates, in the event of the arrangement contemplated by the Director being sanctioned."

8. The object of the College has ever been to prepare Assistant Apothecaries by a liberal education for the discharge of all ordinary professional duties likely to devolve upon them, and the result of this system has been to place at the disposal of Government a class of Medical Subordinates who have been very generally pronounced superior to any such class elsewhere. The Council gladly recognize your high estimation of the merits of the system which has now been in force for 10 years, and which has produced a class of Subordinates equal to any position as regards professional education. The objections to this system are founded on two causes which have not resulted necessarily from the College system, *viz.*, the appointment of certain Assistant Apothecaries to the grade of Assistant Surgeon and the present want of Medical Subordinates. The latter is of a temporary nature only and will probably be eventually relieved by the return to this Presidency of the large number of Subordinates recently lent to Bengal and by care being henceforward taken to keep up the Senior Classes in the Medical College to above the number required to meet the ordinary demands of the service. With reference to the former ground of objection, the Council feel that it is a matter for the consideration of Government and they would not wish to express any opinion upon it.

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9. With a view to meet as far as possible the wishes of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Council desire to submit to you, for the approval of Government, certain arrangements whereby they believe the class of Military Students may be better prepared for the Public Service. Two difficulties are very frequently experienced with the Junior Class of Students.

1st. Their very imperfect and incomplete English education.

2nd. Their ignorance upon admission into College of all professional matters.

The former of these will perhaps be gradually removed as increased facilities are offered in Mofussil Schools and educational Institutions at the Presidency for procuring a thorough knowledge of English, and it would only now appear necessary to remark that the present standard for English education should be still futher insisted upon. But instead of boys being (as owing to the requirements of the service they have lately been) drafted from the School room into the Lecture room of the Medical College, it is suggested that all boys aged 15 to 17 who may, at the Presidency or in the Mofussil, desire to be entertained as as Medical Volunteers should be permitted to enter on preliminary studies at the large Hospitals and Dispensaries. This would not prevent their continuing attendance for some part of the day upon some good Government school, where their English education could be improved. It is also proposed that means should be adopted to ensure their instruction for two years at large Mofussil hospitals in the rudiments of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica. The practical duties of an Hospital Assistant and Dresser with practice of Pharmacy, and the Elements of practice of Medicine and Surgery. It is believed that, by this means, within two years, the lads would have an amount of practical professional knowledge quite enough to enable them readily to comprehend the course of lectures at the College, a modification in which will hereafter appear; and it is also proposed as a trial to limit their attendance at College to 3 years instead of 4, thus completing their education at the age of 20 or 22.

The advantages which the Council hope to derive from such a system are as follow:—

1st. The education of a large number of boys can be contemporaneously carried on without imposing upon the Professors in the College the frequent necessity of pausing in their Lectures to question or instruct upon elementary points of information, a fore-knowledge of which renders lectures doubly valuable and without which they cannot be understood.

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2nd. Lads whose parents were living in the Mofussil could continue under their charge during their two years of preliminary education and therefore a very small amount of pay would probably suffice to make the latter willing to place their sons as Medical Volunteers.

3rd. An opportunity would be afforded of judging how far it was likely that individual lads would prove useful public servants, and their discharge for inattention or misconduct might be effected without diminishing as it now does the Classes at the College.

4th. The lads would get such a general idea of Medical duties that they would profit much more by Hospital education when they come to Madras, and, being for two years under a certain amount of discipline, they would probably conform more perfectly to the demands of a strict Collegiate system. As to the details of this preliminary education, the Council are prepared to submit a plan should you desire it.

If such a method be adopted, they would then recommend that the College course should only extend over three years, and they submit the following curriculum for approval.

First Class.	*Second Class.*	*Third Class.*
Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Medicine.
Anatomy.	Physiology.	Clinical Medicine.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany.	Materia Medica.	Clinical Surgery.
	Surgery.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
	Clinical Surgery.	Ophthalmic Surgery.
		Medical Jurisprudence.

At the conclusion of this five years of professional education, a class of really well educated Assistant Apothecaries could be produced, who would be equal to all the ordinary requirements of the service and their age would entitle them to have full confidence placed in their professional and personal conduct.

10. To induce Assistant Apothecaries to endeavour by every means to advance their professional information and to make them try and prove themselves worthy of higher rewards than are usually the lot of Assistant Apothecaries, the College Council are unanimously of opinion that the institution of the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon is the most desirable plan that can be proposed.

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11. They would submit for the consideration of Government, that the following scheme might with great advantage both to the Subordinates and the Government be introduced.

1st. That a certain number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be appointed and the vacancies hereafter occurring by casualties in this grade be filled up as proposed below.

2nd. That the future test of qualification for this grade shall be the possession of the Diploma of the Madras Medical College, and, in the cases of old and meritorious servants selected by Government for this grade, they would respectfully recommend that Honorary Graduates' Diplomas should be conferred.

3rd. That each Assistant Apothecary anxious to compete for this grade, shall be examined at the first Divisional Examination after he has completed ten years' service as an Assistant Apothecary.

4th. That an Annual Examination of all Assistant Apothecaries who have been for five consecutive years recommended for it shall be held on the 1st July in each year by *vivâ voce* examination and written papers, and that the latter shall be submitted to the College Council who are to have the power of selecting the candidates for the Diploma, being favored by the report of the Divisional Committee upon the actual and comparative merits of the candidates.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
14*th January* 1858.

Minute by Professor J. E. Mayer.

After having read Extract of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction with much care and attention, it appears to me that the view therein taken by him is founded, not only on broad and liberal principles, but on a wise and correct estimation of the numerous difficulties by which the question of Medical education in this Presidency has been hitherto beset.

Paras: 20, 21, and 22 discover a most comprehensive grasp of the whole subject; in fact the soundness and strength of the inferences to be deduced from them is so apparent, that it is almost superfluous to

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offer any additional remarks; nevertheless, as the subject is so important, perhaps a brief examination of the main propositions contained in these paras: will not be altogether misplaced. Para: 20 asks whether the educational arrangements of the past ten years has been based on erroneous principles, and whether they in their effects on the subordinate Medical Service have been prejudicial? Now can it be said, in answer to these questions, that some few cases of insubordinate or intemperate conduct should be weighed against the greatly extended knowledge, ability and usefulness of a large body of men; but admitting such to have existed, is it a logical mode of meeting the difficulty, to desire to alter a whole system, merely to cure such over-growths or accidental developments of discontent? Or is it just reasoning to assume, that these evils are the results of superior education, when such prominent reasons as slow promotion, and a remuneration inadequate to the deserts of many are at hand to account for them, such reasoning is not less illogical than shortsighted, since it is clear that the whole Medical Service of this Presidency has received an enormous impetus and stimulus to mental exertion by the kind of education given to Medical Subordinates at the Madras Medical College. Very properly Medical Officers wish to keep ahead of their subordinates, and the first result of this feeling is, that they now read and study. The final and most important one is, that the public and the service at large are benefited to an extent, that can scarcely be over-estimated. Some of these results have been recognized and admitted by Government, both here and at home; and are we now because of some trivial and fortuitous disadvantages to abandon a system that has produced such results? I cannot anticipate that this will be the case, and I firmly hope and believe that it will not be so. When it can be shewn that there ever has been any great good attained without some attendant drawback, then surely it will be time enough to ignore the vast benefits derived from the superior Medical education now given at our Medical College, and to retrace all the steps taken since the days of Messrs: Key and Harding, but surely not till then. The existence of an evil incidental to any special arrangements, otherwise good and beneficial, having been clearly proved, the legitimate course would appear to be, to endeavour to correct of the ascertained evil, not indiscriminately to destroy the beneficial arrangement out of which the evil arose; yet such would be the effect of carrying out the retrogressive measures proposed. The Medical College of Madras, which has hitherto confessedly been the means of diffusing sound and practical knowledge to an extent that could scarcely have been anticipated, would be reduced to a Prepara-

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tory School, and a breach of faith with the Home Colleges (on the strength of which their recognition was accorded) would be committed. But setting aside these considerations and the wishes of Government with those of the Honorable Court of Directors which may be safely predicated from the arrangements and conditions decided on in reference to the Universities now being established in the several Presidencies, as well as from the uniform support and encouragement accorded in so many ways, expensive instruments of scientific research, models of the most valuable kinds, books and prints, with a whole host of means and appliances, besides a "local name and habitation,"—setting all these considerations aside, would it not be the more legitimate course to suggest such further rules, regulations, and, if necessary; punishments, as would in future prevent improper conduct on the part of subordinates, and at the same time, to suggest suitable rewards for such as steadily continue to distinguish themselves?

It can, I think, scarcely be doubted that this is the legitimate course, and to this course the Director of Public Instruction pointedly calls attention in para: 26. In the commencement of this Minute I have referred to the 21st and 22nd paras: of the Director's letter. To consider them *seriatim* at a similar length to para: 20, would extend my Minute unreasonably; I will therefore content myself with offering some reply to the Director's question relative to the kind of instruction given at the College, and this will at the same time, I trust, help to change the opinion formed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this subject.

I, as one of the teachers attached to this College, feel strongly that the system of teaching adopted here has been both misunderstood and misrepresented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has been informed that the system adopted is not a practical one. There cannot be a more signal mistake. I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that not only is the system in the highest degree practical, but that it is without any exception the most practical that I have ever seen or heard of. I have been a student late in life, and when I was such, my attention was fixed not merely on the best methods of acquiring, but also on those of imparting knowledge. I made myself acquinted with the methods of teaching prescribed at the best of our schools, I drew my conclusions, and since I have been a teacher have put them into practice. Other documents have shewn the opinion entertained by my colleagues in reference to these matters; I may

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therefore fairly claim to be a more competent judge of these matters than Gentlemen who have never been teachers, and who practically can know very little of this or that method of imparting knowledge. Now for the proofs of the statements I have made. In the subject considered by every one as the foundation of all professional knowledge, Anatomy, what is the system pursued? why, it is practical from beginning to end; it is one continued series of *demonstrations*, and if demonstrations are not practical, I must confess my ignorance of the meaning of the term. Combined with this thoroughly practical mode of teaching, is the system of constantly calling on the lads themselves to explain and demonstrate what has been explained and demonstrated to them. Not a lecture is ever delivered in which this is not done, and so repeatedly done, that at last, in spite of carelessness and stupidity itself, the boys are compelled to understand. In my own department every single statement is demonstrated, if it be possible to do so. Not only is this done, but the boys themselves are made to give the practical demonstrations to the class; they are questioned again and again, and over again they are made to cross-question one another; and yet it is said that the system is not practical. What is meant by this much abused word practical? Certainly it must be used in a sense widely different from that in which it is generally accepted, since ingenuity itself can imagine nothing more practical than these methods, which are aided in the fullest manner by diagrams, drawings, plates, models, &c. What has been said of the branches of Anatomy and Chemistry, is no less true of all the others, the two branches selected claim no pre-eminence on account of the practical methods of instruction adopted, over any of the others; thus, in Botany, the living or recent specimens of all plants, are submitted to the individual examination of the class; during and after each lecture, the greatest pains are taken to demonstrate the differences of structure both by an appeal to the unaided sight and by the Microscope, while the valuable collection of diagrams, illustrates on an enlarged scale all the generic characters requiring notice; and in Materia Medica all medicines are shewn to the pupils, and they are called upon to select them by their appearances; the method of their preparation is fully described and illustrated, and they are then called on to explain what has been taught; formulæ for the prescribing of medicines are given to the class, which they are subsequently called upon to write down and explain. In Botany and Materia Medica, every thing is a demonstration. In the practice of Physic, with the extraordinary facility for demonstration and illustration of disease afforded at the bedside of the patient by the General and other Hospi-

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tals, every statement is brought home to practice, in fact to reality, and if some of the boys do not reap all the benefit that could be wished, it is their own fault entirely; assuredly, it is not from want of opportunity or want of practical illustration.

In Surgery the boys see and do everything that they are taught; they themselves perform on the dead body every operation, they see all that is done in the wards of the hospital, and in the operating theatre, and they are compelled, as well as the students of Medicine, to take notes of a certain number of cases. Can any thing be imagined more practical than this; and these notes are discussed, commented on, and explained by the Professor at the bedside of the patient. Dr. Urquhart, speaking of instruction in Medical Jurisprudence, remarks—" my " course is as much of a practical character as possible, as every subject " is illustrated by actual cases, and the general principles laid down are " applied to these cases which I draw from experience or from the best " writers on my subjects. The students are taught to apply the prin- " ciples, and this I test by examination on cases where principles guide " the student in his answers."

In Midwifery and Ophthalmic Surgery every thing is a demonstration, crowned with the most practical proof that it is possible to give, *viz.* the attendance on women in actual labour. With a full knowledge of all these facts, which the whole College Professors, Students and Patients can attest, and which any one and every one may verify for themselves, it does appear difficult to understand, how any one could be led into the belief that the system adopted at this College is not a practical one. Any additional proofs after those given, would be a complete waste of words, none such being wanted, but were there any occasion for further evidence, it is at hand. Hear what those who have lately returned from England say. Those who were formerly military or private students concur in affirming that so highly is the course of education given here thought of at home, that it seems to be regarded by the Board of Examiners as almost a certainty that if the Candidate for examination comes from the Madras Medical College, he will pass. Major Lavie, who has just returned from England, and who it is well known takes a deep interest in all educational matters, and who has for many years past devoted considerable attention to them, states that the system of education adopted at this College bears comparison with that of the best of schools at home.

To dwell at further length upon this subject is neither necessary nor desirable, yet it would be scarcely accurate to omit all mention of

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the well selected Library belonging to the College, as well as of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum, both which are valuable adjuncts to the practical system of Medical education in use at the Madras College.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, *3rd December* 1857. (Signed) J. E. MAYER, *Professor of Chemistry.*

Minute by Professor W. Evans, M. D., & F. R. C. S.

One of the most zealous and enlightened Medical Officers in the service (Dr. Arthur) who at the time had recently returned from Europe, and was Acting Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, remarks in his Annual Report for 1852-53,* as follows.

* See College Report for Session 1852-53.

" The Clinical system of instruction (alluding to that carried out " in the General Hospital) is excellent. It is the continental, or more " especially the German system, modified so as to adapt it to the alter- " ed state of things here. The same method is now being introduced " into England, and, in fact, is the only system in existence, really " fraught with practical importance." He adds, " as a Clinical school, " I doubt if any Hospital in India is superior to the General Hospital " here," &c.

In my Minute forwarded to the College Council in 1854, I shewed from Official documents, that the aggregate number of patients treated in the various Hospitals in Madras, and available for the instruction of our College Students, exceeds an average of fifty thousand per annum.

At the same time also, our students have far better opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with disease in Hospitals than students have at home. In the large Hospitals of London and the Continent, the number of students is so great, that it is only with great difficulty, and by dint of violent pushing and struggling that the student can get to see a patient, consequently the great majority of cases are lost to them, and might as well not be there for any practical use they derive from them. In the General Hospital at Madras, the students are much fewer in number, and each has the fullest and freest opportunity of seeing the practice of the Physician or Surgeon. Besides which he can visit the patients by himself as often as he pleases in the course of the day. Each student is in fact a clinical clerk.

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Besides carrying out the treatment of cases under the superintendence of the Clinical teacher, he keeps his own journal of them, and makes his own observations upon them, which are duly read and commented upon in the Clinical class room. In a word, and without going further into details, each student in the General Hospital has the most full and complete opportunities of improving himself in practical knowledge *at the bedside.*

MADRAS,
MEDICAL COLLEGE,
4th December 1857.

(Signed) W. EVANS, M. D., F. R. C. S.

Minute by the President of the Medical College Council.

If the first portion of Mr. Mayer's Minute, which is eulogistic of the course and system of education which has hitherto been pursued at the College, has reference to the education of young men to fill the commissioned ranks of the service, I have not a word to say against it ; but if it is intended as a description of the education which ought to be given to those who are to fill the subordinate ranks, I maintain that it is, and has been found unsuited. In that opinion I am borne out by the Government Examiners and by other Medical men of high professional standing and well able from personal experience to form a correct opinion on the subject.

Different opinions will of course exist as to how far the system ought to be modified ; but I think that the scheme now circulated will meet many of the evils which have been complained of by executive Medical Officers, and were not in my opinion incidental, but the necessary consequence of the system which has hitherto been pursued.

The latter portion of the Minute is explanatory of the mode of instruction pursued at the College. Now, I am not aware that that has ever been called in question, and, in my opinion, it is all that Mr. Mayer represents it to be. The Adjutant General's letter refers entirely to the subjects taught, not to the mode of tuition.

(Signed) J. KELLIE, President,
Medical College Council.

MADRAS,
8th December 1857.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M. D., Secretary,
Medical College Council.

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Memorandum.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Council the present position of the East Indian Students remaining in College after the removal of those who were named to the Adjutant General in letter, No. 176, dated 9th November 1857.

There are 26 studying Chemistry, Materia Medica and Anatomy.	1st Division 1st Class.
There are 22 studying Chemistry and Anatomy.	2nd Division 1st Class.

I would submit for the consideration of the Council that it is highly desirable to arrange some plan whereby these two classes should be as far as possible made to enter upon the same system which has been already initiated with one of them, and that until some decided change occurs in the requirements of the Public service, all apprentices should be prepared for promotion in three sessions according to the temporary arrangement proposed in letter, No. 110, dated 8th August 1857 and approved by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 1257, dated 5th September 1857. To effect this it will be necessary in the present instance that the new 2nd Division of the 1st Class shall for the remainder of the session study Materia Medica, the course upon which is now more than half delivered.

I propose therefore to include these students in my present class from the commencement of the lectures on "Organic Materia Medica." The whole class to study this part of the course as at present three times a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,) and I am willing to deliver on alternate days (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 35 to 40 Lectures to the new portion of the class so as to go over the subjects already lectured upon to the senior class.

By this means I hope to bring the whole class over a full course of lectures upon Materia Medica before the end of the Session; and here I am bound to bring to the notice of the Council, that the reduction (proposed by me at the beginning of the Session and recommended to Government in their letter, dated 14th January 1858,) of the Materia Medica course from 90 to 65 Lectures, has been found to be impracticable, owing to the imperfect knowledge of English on the part of the great majority of the native pupils, and the fact that the Apprentices were at the time of joining the class ignorant of any medical terms,

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either referring to medicines or diseases, and, consequently the necessity of frequent explanations of the nature of diseases, &c., to impress their names and mode of treatment upon the minds of inexperienced students.

I hope however as an evident feeling exists upon the part of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the education of the Military Students should be as practical as possible, that upon the conclusion of the 2nd course of Materia Medica, these students will be found sufficiently prepared in these matters to enable them to assume the part of dispensers, should the continued exigencies of the service demand any further draughts from the College in anticipation of the conclusion of the modified curriculum (before alluded to as recommended in letter, No. 110, dated 8th August 1857).

The probable number of lectures to be delivered on Materia Medica will thus be

To present class................	90
To new class 50 of above and	40 additional.
Total	130

By the adoption of the plan of throwing all these 48 East Indian Students into one class, an opportunity will be afforded to the Council to select hereafter those who may be best fitted for promotion, and retaining for a longer time under instruction those who are unequal to responsible appointments, and by making promotions dependent on actual answering in class and decided superiority, the students will be more incited to study them; under the present system all the senior class is sure to be promoted in due course independent of the qualifications of individual students. I therefore solicit the permission of the Council to extend my Materia Medica lectures from 65 to 90, and to take, under instructions for the remainder of the Session, the new 2nd Division of the 1st class.

(Signed) HOWARD B. MONTGOMERY, M. D.,

Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

25th November 1857.

Permission unanimously accorded.

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M. D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

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MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
1ST APRIL 1858.

No. 381.

FROM H. B. MONTGOMERY, ESQ., M. D.,
Officiating Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

SIR,

I am directed by the College Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract of your Proceedings, dated 16th March 1858.

2. With reference to the request contained therein, the Council would beg to forward the following scheme for the education of European and East Indian volunteers for the Medical service. In doing so, it does not seem necessary to recapitulate in detail the reasons which induce the Council to hope, that the adoption of this plan will serve to remove the difficulty now experienced by all the Professors in educating boys who come to the College totally unprepared for instruction by any preliminary education of a professional nature.

3. The Council are aware that during the present Session this had arisen from the necessity of removing the senior classes, in anticipation of the conclusion of their studies, to meet the requirements of the public service. But they would bring to your recollection that if the scheme now proposed be adopted by Government, the Professors are willing to test (experimentally) whether it will not be possible to complete their College education in 3 years instead of 4 as hitherto.

4. The only points upon which the Council feel called upon to remark in detail are those which regulate the preliminary education, general and professional, of the Medical volunteers. They propose

1stly. That all boys of European or East Indian parentage who, at the Presidency or in the Mofussil, shall have reached the age of 15 and not more than 17 years, may be permitted to be entertained as Medical volunteers.

2ndly. That these lads' names and ages shall be submitted to the Magistrate of the place, who shall direct their attendance at the Civil Dispensary for the purpose of being reported upon as to physical fitness or unfitness by the Civil Surgeon or Garrison Surgeon, or other Officer in charge of such Dispensary.

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* 1st. Physical fitness for Military Service.
2nd. A thorough knowledge of the English language to be tested by writing to dictation, and examination in grammar generally.
3rd. Simple Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions
4th. Elements of Geometry.
5th. A knowledge of one at least of the three Native languages, viz., Hindoostanee, Tamil or Teloogoo, sufficient to enable the candidate to speak it fluently and to read and write correctly.

3rdly. That if reported physically fit, they may be subjected to examination by some Government or other Schoolmaster, with a view to ascertaining their knowledge of English, reading, writing and Arithmetic and Vernacular language. The test to be that specified in G. O. C. C. 5th September 1854, and 1st Nov. 1855 as per margin. *

4thly. That any number of lads, not to exceed six, may be directed to attend to the practice of the Civil Dispensary under such orders as may be approved by the Director General of the Medical Department, care being at all times taken to allow of continued attendance at the Government or other school with a view to the attainment of the greatest practicable amount of English and general Education.

5thly. It is not intended that these lads should take any part in the management or treatment of patients except in the presence, or under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, or other Medical Officer.

6thly. That the lads be instructed for at least one hour on two days in each week by the Medical Officer personally, in the rudiments of human Osteology, Materia Medica, and Surgery, and practice of Medicine. The instruction to be in the form of short examination on subjects to be prepared before hand, or lectures to be followed by Examination, as the Medical Officer may think most advisable. That to assist the lads in this course of instruction, the following books be supplied to them, on the Indent of the Medical Officer, at the same cost as they are now supplied to the students in the Medical College :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecum..........	3	5	4
Thompsons' Conspectus..........................	3	0	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum..........	2	12	6
Druitt's Surgery..................................	3	5	4

These books to be eventually brought by the boys to the College, or (if the lads be previously dismissed or die) to be re-purchased by Government at a slightly reduced price, for the use of other students.

* 1. Name, age, parentage.
2. General conduct.
3. Acquirements, English reading, writing and meaning.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Materia Medica.
6. Surgery and Anatomy.
7. Practice and theory of Medicine.

7thly. That a quarterly Report be submitted, as to the points named in the margin* by the Medical Officer and a similar one by the Superintending Surgeon on each annual inspection of the Hospital or Dispensary to which they are attached.

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8. Recording of cases to dictation or by observation of the pupils themselves.
9. Probability or otherwise of being eventually found suited to become student in College.
10. How much longer preliminary training required.

8thly. That all boys who have been no less than one year, nor more than two, under preliminary instruction, may be ordered to proceed to Madras to be examined for entrance into the College. The number thus sent from the Mofussil and Madras to be always in excess of the number actually required to complete the standard of the College number. That, as a rule, *cæteris paribus*, boys longest under instruction should be first sent to College.

9thly. That the entrance into College should be by public examination to be conducted by the Professors of the College (or some of them) and should refer principally to the aptitude of students to write from dictation, and to their professional knowledge.

10thly. That in the published lists of successful candidates, the order of merit should be regulated by professional knowledge only, and that the name of the Medical Officer under whom each boy has been educated should be inserted.

(The College Council hope that by a reference to this list it will after a few years be easy to determine if any Medical Officers display any peculiar aptitude for teaching, and the Government may be thus assisted in the selection of future Professors in the Medical College).

11thly. That, as it has been found practically that a large number of students come annually from the stations marginally* named, if at any of them more than 6 pupils present themselves as Medical Volunteers, an Assistant Apothecary be attached to the Civil Dispensary to assist the Medical Officer, and also to be available for Hospital duties, the Assistant Apothecary to have an allowance of 25 Rupees as staff salary and a sum of 20 rupees for each candidate from his school who shall succeed on his first examination for entrance into the College.

* Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.
Bellary.
Saint Thomas' Mount.
Secunderabad.
Kamptee.

12thly. That Surgeons in charge of Hospitals or Dispensaries in Madras be permitted to direct their Subordinates to conduct the duties of not more than 6 pupils at each Hospital or Dispensary. The Subordinates to be similarly rewarded as in the case of Provincial Medical Training Schools.

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13thly. The Surgeon of 2nd District to be exempted from the foregoing as his Hospital is used to instruct the pupils of the Primary Medical School for Native Pupils.

14thly. That Medical Officers giving similar proofs of careful attention to the lads under their charge be brought to the notice of Government in a favorable manner.

15thly. The amount of pay, if any, to be given to European or East Indian Medical Volunteers to be determined by Government.

16thly. That any Superintending Surgeon have the power, on the recommendation of the Medical Officers, to dismiss any pupil who either is guilty of misconduct or is wilfully inattentive and careless, or disobedient to orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.,
Officiating Secretary, Medical College Council.

Annual Report upon the Primary Medical School.

It having been found impossible to procure a sufficient number of well-educated lads for the Subordinate branch of the Medical Service, and also from it having been observed that the majority of the Native Pupils belonging to the Medical College were unable to benefit by instructions communicated solely by lectures, from their imperfect acquaintance with the English language, it was proposed to meet the above difficulty by establishing a Primary Medical School, introducing the tutorial method of teaching, and endeavouring by this mode of tuition to impart an elementary knowledge of their profession to the boys while at the same time every effort was made to extend their acquaintance with the English language.

2. It was believed that by such a system of teaching, conducted by one in the position of a master, much valuable information might be imparted to even imperfectly educated lads, and that the pupils, after one year's attendance at the school, would in many respects be well fitted for receiving, by means of lectures, scientific instruction at the Medical College.

3. Under these circumstances, and for the reasons above assigned, a Primary Medical School was established by order of the Government, dated 12th October 1857, and was opened on the 1st November 1857

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under the superintendence of the Surgeon of the 2nd District, assisted by two Medical Warrant Officers and an English Teacher.

4. The number of Students was limited by Government to 50, but much difficulty was experienced in procuring even that number possessing the requisite qualifications, *viz.* a moderate acquaintance with the English language and ordinary intelligence. Ninety-one candidates were admitted into the school, many were discharged on account of ignorance and incapacity, and many withdrew from the Institution, but 40 have gone through the whole course of instruction and are sufficiently advanced in their education to be transferred with every prospect of advantage to the Medical College.

5. The remaining ten have joined the school more recently, and several of them have only received instruction for one, two and three months; nothing consequently can be expected of them, and they are quite unsuited for Collegiate Education.

6. The system of instruction pursued at the School was entirely tutorial. Every subject taught was written down by the pupils to dictation, he was required to spell many of the words in the sentence, and to explain their meanings, and every care was taken by the teacher, by frequent repetition and explanation in their own language, that the subject was understood.

The following subjects were taught by Mr. D'Sena :—

English.	*Geography.*	*Arithmetic.*
Morris' History of India.	General Geography and particularly of India.	Thomson's Arithmetic. The four simple and compound rules—Reduction and Simple Proportion.

By Mr. Barrow.

Medicines; their names, classification, properties and doses.

Diseases; their names and a brief outline of their symptoms and treatment.

Vaccination.

Dispensary duties; preparation of Decoctions, Infusions, Mixtures, &c., Weights and Measures.

By Mr. Conran.

Anatomy—Osteology—Minute description of the bones of the Spine and Cranium, and a General Outline of the rest. An Outline of the Visera of the head, chest and abdomen.

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Physiology—An outline of the proximate principles, and elementary tissues of the body; and Physiology of the process of respiration, circulation, and digestion.

Surgical and Miscellaneous duties—Opening of abscesses; Arteriotomy; Venesection; Leeching; Cupping; Acupuncture, the method of applying, and the use of the actual cautery; making issues; inserting setons; the application and use of the Moxa; bandaging; application of blisters, sinapisms; poultices; fomentations, both simple and medicated; lotions; the exhibition of medicines externally by friction; sponging; the preparation and use of the steam, mustard, and medicated baths. The exhibition of enemata, aperient, anodyne and stimulant.

7. The students were also made practically acquainted with all the duties which usually devolve upon a Dresser. They attended the Vepery Hospital regularly, and were there taught to compound and exhibit medicines, to bandage and dress ulcers, &c.

8. I trust that the continuance or discontinuance of the Primary School will not be made entirely dependent upon the result of the present examination, as the boys have had only about 8, instead of 12 months' instruction, and because I feel convinced after giving the subject the most mature consideration that the system of instruction pursued at this school is the only one suited, in the first instance, to the capacities and acquirements of the class of young men who *now* enter the Medical Service, and that without this preliminary training, Collegiate education would be nearly valueless, and would only end in disappointment to the teachers and the greatest inconvenience to the Government.

9. In conclusion I beg to express my entire approval of the conduct of the three teachers, Messrs. Barrow, Conran and D'Sena, and bear willing testimony to the zeal, incessant labour, and general intelligence displayed by them during the period the school has been in existence.

(Signed) J. KELLIE, SURGEON,

Supt. Primary Medl. School.

Madras, 7th July 1858.

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MADRAS, 12TH JULY 1858.

FROM J. E. MAYER, ESQ., and
J. SHAW, ESQ.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

SIR,

We have the honor to report that we formed ourselves into a Committee to examine the progress made by the Students at the Primary School as requested in Extract from your Proceedings, dated 2nd instant.

Of course in the Report forwarded it is to be held in mind that the standard adopted for these boys is that for a junior or primary class.

In the essential branches of preliminary education, reading, writing, and spelling, we were well satisfied with the boys; there were as usual several degrees in the scale of progress; but as a whole we think the primary training so far has been successful. With reference to the meaning of words, the knowledge exhibited by the boys generally was indifferent. Dictation was given by their own teacher, Mr. D'Sena, with whose voice they were well acquainted, who also gave them very few words at a time, which were repeated more than once; thus aided they acquitted themselves fairly. They exhibited a fair elementary knowledge of Geography. The progress in Arithmetic was not so satisfactory, the few lads examined not seeming to be clear or confident in the principles on which they worked. After the above subjects had been gone into, the day was too for advanced for Mr. Shaw to make more than a very short examination on Anatomy, the answers of the few boys who were examined displayed retentive powers of memory, on points of which they could know nothing except from books and what they had been told by their teachers. While the above noticed deficiencies are mentioned, it would be unjust not to bear in mind that the boys have been only 8 months under instruction in the primary school; taking their attainments in connection with this fact, it appears to us that their general progress is very satisfactory, and promises well for the future, while it speaks strongly in favor of the pains and assiduity bestowed on them by their teachers.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. MAYER.
" J. SHAW.

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FROM A. BLACKLOCK. ESQ. and W. J. VANSOMEREN, ESQ.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF DR. KELLIE'S PUPILS.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that we have this day been present at the examination of Dr. Kellie's Pupils by Mr. Conran and 2nd Apothecary Barrow, and occasionally examined them ourselves. There were 42 boys present in two classes; and some of a third and recently formed class were in attendance outside, to serve as make-believe patients, on whom the advanced students could exhibit the application of splints and bandages.

We have much pleasure in recording our very high opinion of the excellence of the mental and manual training which these lads have received, and of the remarkable progress they have made in all the most necessary parts of a Dresser's knowledge in the very short period of eight months' tuition. We found they had an excellent practical knowledge of Osteology, as evidenced by their clear exposition of the Anatomy of those very difficult, and, to a beginner, forbidding bones, the temporal and sphenoid. Their knowledge of the elements of Physiology was good, judging by their replies to questions on the proximate principles of the animal body, and the circulation of the blood. In Materia Medica their replies were very intelligent, as was their knowledge of the method pursued, and precautions attended to, in the practice of Vaccination. They were much less certain in their replies to questions on the symptoms and treatment of diseases ; but they possessed what is of considerable value to pupils commencing service in Hospitals, they clearly understood the meaning of the technical names of diseases as laid down in our Medical Code. Bandaging and the application of various fracture and wound-contracting apparatus were the last and most practical subjects, on which they were examined, and they evinced in these a degree of manual skill and good common and surgical sense such as is rarely to be met with among Native Medical pupils some years in College. Of course we did not expect them to have any but a very superficial knowledge of the nature of the accidents which require such appliances. What we had to determine was how far they could be trusted to apply ordinary Surgical apparatus under duly qualified Surgical authority ; and we were satisfied that they were fully equal to undertaking this branch of subordinate duty with pleasure to a medical superior and comfort to a patient.

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In conclusion we desire to express our conviction that the preliminary training these lads have received has been of most essential service in fitting them either for studying with ease, and certainty of good progress in the Medical College, or for immediate employment in practical subordinate duties in the hospitals; and we would respectfully venture to recommend that the Medical College Council be requested to determine whether or not all Medical apprentices and pupils should be subjected to the same preliminary training before beingsent to the College.

MADRAS, 10*th July* 1858.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,

Professor of Surgery, &c.

(Signed) W. J. VANSOMEREN, M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

FROM W. EVANS, ESQ., M. D.,

Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

SIR.

With reference to No. 4 of the Draft rules for the Government of the Medical College entered at page 8 of the published Selections from the records of the Government, under the head of the Annual Report of the Medical College, Session 1856-57. No. XLVIII, a copy of which has been forwarded to me, I had the honor to submit for your consideration, that if the proposed rule should come into effect, there would be a supercession of the two senior Professors of the College, without any cause, at least without any assigned.

2. For the entire period, now more than eight years, that I have been a Professor in the Institution, I have as next Senior Medical Officer, and in accordance with the College rules, invariably taken the Chair at the College Meetings in the absence of the President.* As Senior Medical Officer I also acted as President, and at the same time as Secretary, from March 1854 to September 1855. For your opinion as to the manner in which these

* "In the absence of the "President, the Senior Medical "Officer shall take the chair." Rule 7—Page 70, Report for 1851-52.

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studies were performed, I may be permitted to refer to your letter to my address of date 25th September 1855.

3. I am aware that it has been sometimes said, that Military seniority should not be considered in the College. To which I may reply, that had I found this the rule of the College at the time I joined it, no complaint or remonstrance would ever had been heard from me. But having acted as Senior for a number of years, I hope it is not intended now to supersede me without a fault, and to place me under my junior Officer, by the operation of an *ex-post facto* law.

4. I therefore beg with due deference to request that the proposed rule may not be permitted to come into operation ; at least not during the incumbency of the Senior Professors now in the College.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. EVANS, M. D.,
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Madras, 3rd May 1858.

FROM J. E. MAYER, ESQ.,
Professor of Chemistry.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Madras.*

SIR,

In reference to our conversation relative to the bearing of the rule proposed at page 8 of the annual Report of the Madras Medical College for 1856-57, see draft rules for the Government of the Madras Medical College, para: 4, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following remarks which I venture to hope will not be viewed unfavorably either by yourself or by Government when the question to which they directly refer comes under decision.

The words in para: 4 to which I would solicit attention, are at Meetings of Council the Principal, or, in his absence, the Senior Professor present, *according to date of appointment,* shall take the chair.

To perceive the hardship and injurious bearing of the rule in question (supposing it to be affirmed,) it is merely necessary to state what has been the invariable rule and usage of the College during the past 8 or 9 years. The Senior Member of the College Council, Dr. Evans, has on all occasions taken the Chair when the appointed President, an Officer always Senior to the Professors, was absent, and, by the same rule, when Dr. Evans was absent, I have done so ; now to inaugurate a new rule that would place a junior over our heads would not only be to give an ex-

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tended *ex-post facto* operation to the rule in question, but it would be, I most respectfully submit, to inflict unmerited pain and slight on those against whom no complaint has ever been substantiated, on those who, I trust I may be permitted to say, have striven on all occasions to serve the State to the utmost, and who were originally selected for the positions they now hold, not on account of interest, but simply on account of superior attainments and fitness, and I trust again that I may not be regarded as overstepping the bounds of proper deference and respectful representation if I say that should such men so appointed and so recommended, with unnumbered testimonials of the highest character, without fault or complaint, and without any proposed test of fitness for the situation of Principal, be superseded, it must necessarily operate very prejudicially to the Service, as the natural incentives to exertion will henceforth be wanting, since no man will labour for a life to distinguish himself, if the doing so, will not save him from the pain and mortification of being passed over on occasions like the present. It is not only to this point of view that I would beg the attention of yourself and ultimately of the Government, but to the effect of the supercession under consideration on the practicable working of the College Council as a deliberative body. Can it be supposed that with hurt and wounded feelings on the one side, and most probably some exultation on the other, gentlemen closely and constantly brought into contact will be so likely or even so capable of devoting their best mental energies to the consideration of public business, as they would have been, if their ordinary and harmonious relations had remained undisturbed. But were this consideration of less value than I believe it to be, it may be further urged that the rule itself (were it established) is open to serious objection. We have at this moment several gentlemen attached to the College who are quite juniors in the service; will it be considered advisable hereafter, when perhaps some Senior Member of the Profession is attached to the College, to make him a junior at the Council table? and will such an arrangement conduce to the well working of the College? There is one other point regarding which I would beg permission to offer a few remarks. It has been said that the longer a person is attached to the College, the more he will know concerning it; now it is abundantly clear, with regard to this argument, as far as it applies to the case under consideration, that if a man does not understand the working of such an institution in 7 or 8 years, he will never understand it, nor will any more extended experience in such matters add to his fitness for the situation of Principal. I would further submit that this is by no means the standard by which a man's fitness or otherwise should be judged, which,

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it appears to me, should rather be, the soundness and breadth of his view on educational matters in general, and in particular on those of Medical education in this country, adapted to the wants of the service and the classes to be educated for it, as well as the distinctness and logical acumen by which such views are enforced. Finally, I cannot but feel that where there is no fault to be adduced, years of good service do constitute an honest claim to the consideration of those in authority.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MAYER,
Professor of Chemistry.

Madras, May 1858.

(True copies.)
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

KOTAGHERRY, 23RD AUGUST 1856.

No. 697.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

The Honorable Court of Directors in their Dispatch of the 26th September 1855, a copy of which was communicated to me in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st December last, No. 1616, called for explanation in regard to the circumstance of only one Candidate having come forward to the Examination at the close of the Session of the Medical College for 1853-54 for the Prize instituted by C. V. Conniah Chetty, and also as to the means existing or in contemplation for maintaining in the College a class of Students from which a succession of properly qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons may in future be expected. They observed that no Stipendiary Student was a candidate for a Diploma at this examination, and that since the scheme came into a operation in 1852 only one diploma was conferred.

2. Shortly after the receipt of this Despatch I had a conference with the Medical College Council on the subject noticed in the Extracts above quoted, *viz:* the small success of the measures taken for the education of Native Surgeons, and I took the opportunity of discussing with

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them the best means of improving the preliminary education of the Native Pupils generally.

3. The Council were at that time almost unanimously of opinion that the best means of inducing a better class of candidates to enter those branches of the Subordinate grades of the Medical Service which are at present filled by Natives would be to abolish the restrictions in respect to extraction and to throw open all branches of the service to all candidates without reference to creed, colour or caste. They considered that this measure, while it would open the superior grade of Native Surgeon, or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as it is designated by the Honorable Court, and the subordinate grade of Dressers to a better educated class of persons than those who have hitherto been admitted into it, it would eventually lead to a better class of Natives entering the Profession, inasmuch as the respectability of those grades hitherto restricted to persons of pure Native birth, would be increased by the removal of the existing restrictions, and a large class of appointments to which they are at present ineligible, would be opened out to them.

4. Such was the opinion of the Council (with, I believe, one single exception,) at the period to which I allude (January 1856) and I was about to address Government on the subject and to report the measure of amalgamation as being considered by the Council as that best calculated to improve the efficiency of the Department, when it occurred to me that certain points connected with the subject had not been fully discussed, and that it would be desirable before submitting so important an alteration, to have before me a written statement of the Council's views.

5. In the meantime, the opinions of some Members of the Council had changed, and I now learn that, after a lengthened discussion, a majority of the Council have pronounced against the proposed plan of amalgamation, and consider that this measure, instead of attracting a superior class of Natives into the Department, would tend to exclude them from it altogether.

6. The present views of the Council, with reference to this measure, are stated in detail in their letter of the 25th Ultimo, of which a copy is annexed. By those Members of the Council who are in favor of the proposed amalgamation of the two branches, Native and Eurasian, " it it considered that the fact of the Natives being debarred, as " they are under the present system, from aspiring to an equality with " the Eurasian branch, must still more in their countrymen's eyes de- " grade their position in a profession which is not a popular one amongst

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" them, and that this has a marked influence in deterring young men of " birth from presenting themselves not only as candidates for Native " Dresserships but as Stipendiary Students."

7. The majority, on the other hand, "feel with regard to this " proposition, that the appearance of strict impartiality and abstract " justice which, in the first instance, led them to approve of it, is delu- " sive and will not bear examination," and in support of this view, they urge the following considerations :—

" Amalgamation means placing the European, East Indian and Na- " tive, all on the same footing, no respect being paid to caste, creed or " colour, they must all pass over the same path of study, and pass " through the same examination : from this it is clear that the idea of " amalgamation involves that of competition on equal terms. Competi- " tion again requires that those who compete shall be on a par or nearly " so in knowledge and mental attainments, without this, we submit, " there can be no real competition. The state of the Native Depart- " ment is notorious and has been so unanimously complained of for a " series of past years (as the annual reports of each Professor will shew) " that it is unnecessary to insist on it here ; it is admitted on all hands " that the Natives, as a body, are much inferior in mental attainments " to the Europeans and Eurasians ; how then is it possible to fulfil the " conditions required ? the question needs no answer : these conditions " cannot be fulfilled so long as the Natives, as a body, are so far behind " the other classes ; the inference is inevitable ; amalgamation would, " under these circumstances, not be an act of justice to the Natives, but " a great *injustice*, as it would nominally put them on a par with those " to whom they are really not on a par, and in its working, it would " certainly exclude them from those higher grades in the service which it " professed to open out to them.

" The majority of the College Council quite agree with their Col- " leagues, who are in favor of amalgamation, that a beginning should be " made, but they think that the beginning should be made in the right " direction, *viz.*, that of holding out every inducement to the Natives " and studiously avoiding every thing likely to depress or discourage " them, which the proposal to amalgamate them with the other classes, " would in the opinion of the majority, certainly effect.

" The support unanimously given to the recent propositions of the " President for training and elevating the Natives shews that this is " their feeling. The majority of the College Council have not gone " into the reasons why the Natives are inferior to the other classes in

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"attainments; they have confined themselves to the statements of the "fact. They do not, however, doubt that the imperfect knowledge "of the English language is one of the main causes. They are quite "unable to see how the present regulations of the service, with refer- "ence to the Native branch of the Medical Department, can prevent "Natives of birth from presenting themselves as candidates for *Stipen-* "*diary Studentships*, and the argument that the Native Medical Subor- "dinate is debarred from aspiring to an equality with the Eurasian "is not borne out by any expressed wish of this class. On the contrary, "both Native Medical Subordinates and Eurasians deprecate the pro- "position of amalgamation, the latter fearing that, if carried, it would "lower their position, while the former are so fully aware of their "inability to compete with the Eurasians in examinations that they "regard their exclusion from all the higher grades as the necessary "result of it."

8. It will be observed that the foregoing exposition of the views of the College Council is confined to the question whether, as contended by the minority, the amalgamation of the two branches would be likely to induce a better class of Natives to enter the Department. It does not touch on the more comprehensive question which seems to be involved in the Honorable Court's Despatch, whether some radical change in the present system is not required with the view of creating a class of Medical Subordinates, such as those to whom reference is made by the Honorable Court. The Council, indeed, at the commencement of their letter, call attention to the difference which exists between the Medical Colleges of Bengal and Bombay and that of Madras, and to the circumstance that "in the two former there is a class of students who, if qualified, are ap- "pointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons, irrespective of creed, color or caste, "whilst at Madras, the only provision which approaches the privilege ac- "corded to sister Colleges is, the institution of Native Surgeons which, "as the name implies, is open only to Natives, wholly excluding "European and Eurasian Students, however talented they may be, "and whose highest prize is an appointment to the grade of Assistant "Apothecary," and they observe that "should it be the wish of the "Honorable Court to concede to our Students generally those privi- "leges which are enjoyed by the Bengal and Bombay Medical Colleges," there are "many Europeans and Eurasians, already passed out from the "Medical College, and others at present studying there, equal in every "respect to those who have been appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons in "the sister Presidencies, and, generally, superior to those upon whom "Native Surgeoncies have been bestowed." But they do not state

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how far such a measure would, in their opinion, be conducive to the general efficiency of the Medical Service and beneficial to the country.

9. This, as it appears to me, is the proper question to consider in connexion with the enquiry made by the Honorable Court "as to the "means existing or in contemplation for maintaining in the College, "a class of Students from which a succession of properly qualified Sub-"Assistant Surgeons may, in future, be expected," unless it can be shown that there is a reasonable prospect of speedy improvement in the class of Native Medical Students, it is clear that the measures hitherto adopted have not as yet been attended with success. Up to this time only eight Native Surgeons have been appointed, none of whom were from the higher classes, while three of them have been Pariahs. As regards, therefore, the object with which these Surgeoncies were restricted to Natives, *viz:* that of raising up a class of well educated Native Practitioners, "who, from their being of respectable birth, would "readily be admitted into the families of Natives of Caste," the experiment has been a failure, and it will be seen from the Annual Reports of the College that, as a general rule, the qualifications of those appointed to Native Surgeoncies have been inferior to those of their Eurasian or European fellow students.

10. Under these circumstances, the question arises whether retaining the present division of the Department into two branches, any measures can be devised for inducing a better class of Natives, both as regards birth and educational attainments, to enter the College, and if this be not feasible, whether it would not be wise to abolish the existing restrictions and to throw open all grades of the department to those best qualified for the duties belonging to them.

11. As regards the prospect of obtaining a better educated body of Medical students from among the higher classes of the Native community, it is extremely difficult to form an opinion. It is but reasonable to expect that as general education advances throughout the country, the attainments of the candidates, who present themselves, will improve, and that the prejudices, which at present hinder the higher classes from entering the profession, will gradually yield to more enlightened views. But this must be a work of time, and it is probable that, under the existing rules, the present state of things will continue for some years to come.

12. If, on the other hand, the existing restrictions were to be removed, it is admitted on all sides that the difficulty of finding qualified persons, for the Sub-Assistant Surgeoncies would at once disappear. It is probable that, for a time, the appointments would be monopolized

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by Eurasians, but this would not be likely to continue after the spread of education had, in some measure, removed the prejudices which have hitherto hindered the higher classes of the Native community from resorting to the College. The Council state in the 6th para: of their letter that "the Natives, as a body, are much inferior in mental attain-"ments to the Europeans and Eurasians." To this statement, if the Council refer to the Natives generally and not merely to the classes who have come under their observation in the College, I am unable to assent. It is opposed to the experience of those who have been most engaged in education in this country, by whom it is generally considered that if there be any marked difference in point of intellect between the Natives and East Indians, the advantage will be found on the side of the Natives. The majority of the Native Medical Students hitherto have not been sufficiently acquainted with the English language to enable them to profit by the Lectures of the Professors, but if the preliminary education of the Native Medical Pupils be improved, I see no reason to apprehend that they will be less successful in the Medical College than they have been in other institutions where Natives and East Indians, are instructed together.

13. Another, and indeed the main argument which has been advanced against throwing open the Native Surgeoncies to East Indians is, that high caste Natives will not permit East Indians to attend their families, but to this it may be answered that they are equally, if not more, unwilling to avail themselves of the attendance of low caste Natives, and that of the number of Native Surgeons already appointed, three-eights have been Pariahs. The existing rule which restricts the appointments now under consideration to Natives of pure descent was, in point of fact a concession to native prejudice, and the failure of the measure has been the result of native prejudice. The advantages expected to ensue from conceding to a prejudice of one description which is supposed to deter Natives of Caste from availing themselves of the professional aid of other than high caste Natives, have been neutralized by a prejudice of another description which prevents high caste Natives from entering the Profession. It may be alleged that a better class of Natives is likely to compete for these situations as education advances, but here again it may be urged that the same degree of enlightenment which shall suffice to conquer the prejudices which at present deter the more respectable classes from entering the profession, will also suffice to conquer the prejudices which render those classes unwilling to avail themselves of the services of Europeans and East Indian practitioners. Indeed, it is but reasonable to expect that of the two classes of prejudices, that

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which opposes the admission into Native families of other than Native practitioners of caste will be the first to yield. For these reasons I am disposed to concur in the opinion entertained by the minority of the College Council that the wants of the country demand the abolition of the present restrictions and that while the adoption of what is admitted on both sides to be abstractedly the more liberal and the juster course, will place at the disposal of Government for employment in the important offices under consideration a superior class of practitioners to those available under the existing rules, we may safely trust to the progress of education among the Native population to remove those barriers which for a time may obstruct the usefulness of the only qualified class of practitioners it is at present in our power to provide and which operate as a hindrance to the adoption of the Medical profession by the higher classes of the native community.

14. The preceding observations have reference to the higher grade of situations in the Medical Department which are at present restricted to Natives, but they are not less applicable to the lower or dressers' grade, the unsatisfactory condition of which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. The difficulties experienced by the College Council in training the class of candidates who are alone willing to enter this branch of the service have been frequently urged in their annual reports and are noticed in some detail in a Minute by the President which has lately been laid before Gevernment. In this Minute, which it is to be observed has received the unanimous concurrence of the Council, Mr. Kellie proposes certain measures for improving the preliminary education of the Native Medical Pupils previous to their admission into the College, which are no doubt well adapted to meet the object in view, but in order to ensure their success, he has deemed it necessary to recommend that after being admitted into the College the Native Medical Pupil should be in all respects on an equality with the East Indian, and should be equally eligible to the appointment of Assistant Apothecary. This recommendation, I would submit, is a strong admission of the necessity for the general abolition of the existing restrictions, for if the only grade to which the East Indians are eligible is to be thrown open to Natives, it would scarcely be equitable to maintain the restrictions which debar the former from competing for situations in the other grades.

15. Sometime ago the Medical Board submitted the following propositions for improving the efficiency of the Native branch of the Medical Department. 1st, that a large Civil Hospital should be erected with the view of affording them better opportunities than are at present available. 2nd, that the number of subjects should be reduced, and 3rdly,

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that the period of instruction should be extended to four years. In the first of these proposals the Council fully concur, being of opinion that a large Civil Hospital is much needed, inasmuch as the Natives are generally reluctant to resort to the General Hospital on its present footing. In regard to the expediency of reducing the number of subjects, the Council appear to be less decided. Very lately they informed me that they were unanimous in thinking that "the curriculum should not be impaired in any case," but, in a subsequent communication *addressed direct to Government, they have recommended that, as a temporary measure, to meet the present exigencies of the service, the Native pupils should be exempted from attending the lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence and Military Surgery. As to the question of extending the period of study to four years, they are not prepared to offer an opinion. If however Mr. Kellie's proposals should be adopted, or if the more comprehensive measure of amalgamating the Eurasian and Native branches of the Department should be carried out, there will be no necessity for any modifications of the scheme of study in favor of any particular class of Students.

* No. 44, dated 26th June 1856, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

16. It only remains for me to state that the circumstance of there having been only one candidate for Conniah Chetty's prize at the Examination referred to in the Honorable Court's Despatch arose from the fact that none of the other Stipendiary Students had completed the prescribed course.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
23rd August 1856.

I have &c.,
(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

(True Copy)
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1306.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st October 1858.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 30th July 1858, No. 609.)

With this letter, *Mr. Arbuthnot* submits

A. The Annual Report of the Medical College Council for the Session of 1857-58.

B. Reports on the *Primary* Medical School, recently established, and

C. Some correspondence on the subject of the changes proposed last year* in the course of instruction at the Medical College.

2. The Council do not report well of the conduct of the Students during the past Session. It has been marked by much levity and carelessness. One of the causes assigned for this and admitting of immediate remedy, is the extreme youth of some of the Students. It is proposed by the Director that the age at which admission may take place be raised to 17 years. The sanction of Government is accorded to this measure.

3. On the other hand the Report of the Committee of Examiners, consisting of the Director General of the Department and three other Officers unconnected with the Council, is of a more satisfactory character. Of eight candidates for the Diploma, six passed with great credit for that distinction.

4. The want of additional lecture rooms, and above all of a reading room for the Students, is prominently put forward. This will be referred to the Department Public Works, for consideration.

5. The condition of the Primary School is spoken of in high terms. The design in establishing it was to impart to young lads desir-

* Vide Selections of Madras Government, No. XLVIII.

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ous of entering the Medical College a greater acquaintance with English than is ordinarily met with in the junior classes of that Seminary, and an elementary practical knowledge of their future profession. To this end, after a few hours have been devoted to English, the lads are taken daily to the Vepery Hospital and taught to apply all the common Surgical apparatus. They have further received instruction in the elements of Osteology, Physiology and in Materia Medica. The success of he experiment has been marked. There are between 40 and 50 pupils in this school. These results are highly satisfactory and reflect very great credit on Dr. Kellie.

6. In paras: 16 to 29 inclusive, *Mr. Arbuthnot* discusses the question as to the course of training most suitable for Military Medical Students,* the present standard having been condemned by the Committee of Examiners convened last year (*vide* Selections of this Government, No. XLVIII,) as unnecessarily high, and incompatible with the future position and prospects of those concerned; an opinion which has also been strongly pressed by the late and present Heads of the Army of this Presidency.

* Divided into
A. Medical Apprentices (East Indians.)
B. Medical Pupils (Natives.)

7. The present system appears to be this: The Curriculum of study at the Medical College is the same or very nearly so for all classes of Students. On completing it, the *Eurasian* becomes an Apothecary, and the *Native* a Dresser; and the Native has further open to him the grade of "Native Surgeon."

A. The Committee of Examiners, who first drew attention to the alleged evils of the present high standard, propose that Botany, Inorganic Chemistry, Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence be omitted, as *separate* courses, and that more time shall be devoted to Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Pathology.

B. To this scheme the College Council are found to object. The only concession they are willing to make is, to omit the courses on Organic Chemistry and Military Surgery and to reduce those on some other subjects. The President, *Dr. Kellie,* dissents from his colleagues, being of opinion that the education of Military Students, even with these modifications, is pitched too high. His views accord very much with those of the Commander-in-Chief, which are as follows:—

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C. His Excellency considers that it would be sufficient if Medical Subordinates were trained to the study of the five subjects noted in the margin* to the expressed exclusion of Chemistry, Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, and to the exclusion, by implication, of Midwifery, Diseases of women and children and Ophthalmic Surgery. This scheme, it is shown, is nearly identical with the education that was afforded to Medical Subordinates previously to the formation of the College in 1847, and is very little in advance of that now to be obtained by the youths at the Primary School, recently established.

* Anatomy.
Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Surgery.
Practice of Medicine.

8. When the foregoing three proposals came before him, *Mr. Arbuthnot*, under the belief that the adoption of either the first or second would fail to supply the want now felt in the Army, *viz.*, a class of Subordinates of an inferior grade, to be employed on duties wherein very little professional knowledge will suffice; while the adoption of the third would give to the Public Service mere Hospital Assistants without any admixture of men competent to act in detached situations or to take the place of the Medical Officer on an emergency arising—propounded the enquiry whether it would not be possible in future to train one class of Students as Hospital Attendants, and another for charges of a higher character; the first to be styled 'Dressers,' and the second, 'Apothecaries'; all distinctions on account of parentage being simultaneously removed.

9. The Medical Authorities being unanimously opposed to this suggestion, on the ground that the exigencies of the Public Service will never admit of its being carried out, *Mr. Arbuthnot* (paras: 30 to 39, inclusive) gives his attention to two proposals, one from the Committee of Examiners and one from the College Council, for attracting to the Subordinate Medical Service lads with higher qualifications, both literary and professional, than now engage themselves. The generally slight knowledge of *English*, which the present Candidates possess, is found to be a very serious drawback to their progress in the lecture room. If this state of things could be improved and arrangements made under which youths might enter the College, with some acquaintance with the rudiments of Medical Science, very great results might fairly be looked for.

It is therefore proposed, that, at certain stations in the Mofussil, where there are both a Hospital and a Zillah School, or a School of a cognate character, Scholarships shall be thrown open to the competition of

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lads of a certain age. The stipend suggested is 3 Rupees a month, and after pursuing his studies both under the Schoolmaster and under the eye of the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital for a certain period, the scholar is to be drafted off to the Medical College at Madras. As for lads at the Presidency, no Scholarships are proposed, they having the benefit of the Primary Medical School.

Mr. Arbuthnot submits a draft† set of Rules, and, if the principle is approved, he begs that he may be allowed to revise the details with the Director General of the Medical Department, and that it may then be promulgated in the shape of a " General Order."

† Enclosure No. IV.

This proposition will be considered in the Military Department of the Secretariat, in connection with the Minutes of the Honorable W. Elliot and Honorable W. Morehead.

10. *Paras.* 40 *and* 41 describe the Curriculum *Mr. Arbuthnot* would propose for adoption at present in the College course, in the case, first, of Medical Apprentices, and, secondly, Native Medical Pupils. He thinks it will in a great measure meet the views of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Committee of Examiners, and he would maintain it in force, until the Scholarship scheme above referred to shall operate in raising the qualifications of candidates for admission into the College. This subject will, like the former, be referred to the Military Department.

11. *Para.* 42. Here *Mr. Arbuthnot* shows that the Commander-in-Chief has been misinformed on an important point in regard to the studies pursued at the College, since " practical demonstration" forms a prominent feature in the course of instruction.

12. *Para.* 43. Adverting to the expediency of introducing the 'tutorial' system to a greater extent into the College, *Mr. Arbuthnot* proposes that one of the Native Surgeons be appointed Tutor on the salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. The Government approve this suggestion and will refer it to the Government of India, on being furnished with the usual application.

13. *Paras.* 44 *and* 45. Mr. Arbuthnot adverts to the want of success which has attended the establishment of a grade of *Native* Assistant Surgeons. He would throw the appointment open to all classes, abolishing at the same time the Caste distinction now subsisting in the grades of Apothecary and Dresser. It is observed that this very important question has, on former occasions, come under discussion in the Military Department. It will be considered again.

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14. *Para.* 46. One of the draft Rules sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 16th November last, laid it down that at Meetings of Council, the Senior Professor, *according to date of appointment*, shall, in the absence of the Principal, take the chair. Mr. Arbuthnot now shows cause why the words underscored should be struck out. Ordered accordingly.

15. *Para.* 47 *ad finem.* Mr. Arbuthnot shows that he was misapprehended by Government in two passages in his letter reviewed in the same Extract of the 16th November last.

16. Ordered, that the Director's letter and its enclosures be printed as a 'Selection' from the Records of Government, with the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation appended.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Deputy Secretary.

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